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WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

As the centenary approaches of Washington's "Farewell Address" to the people of the United States, that imperishable paper will be studied with renewed interest. Many of its utterances, in the light of an eventful hundred years, will assume the dignity of prophecy.

Andrew Jackson said: "For when we look upon the scenes that are passing around us, and dwell upon the pages of his parting address, his paternal counsels would seem to be not merely the offspring of his wisdom and foresight, but the voice of prophecy foretelling events and warning us of the evil to come." As the life of the Nation extends this will be emphasized.

Washington felt deeply the severance of ties, and never forgot a fraternal word at parting. This is shown by his sympathetic farewell address to the Virginia troops in 1758; his tender words to the Army of the Revolution, penned at Rocky Hill, New Jersey, November, 1783; but the last, the most comprehensive of these utterances was that which appeared in Claypoole's *Daily Advertiser*, September 19, 1796. It was not addressed to a class, but to a nation—not to those noble men who stood faithfully by his side during the trials and criticisms when setting in motion the machinery of a new government—in fact, a new form of government—it was to the people of the new Republic. "The address," the author said, "was in a more special manner designed for the yeomanry of the United States." Washington had faith in the people, a faith which every crisis has justified. He wrote John Jay: "I am sure the mass of the citizens of the United States mean well, and I firmly believe they will always act well, whenever they can obtain a right understanding."

Washington contemplated retiring "to the noble station of a private citizen" at the close of his first administration. As early as May 20, 1792, he wrote James Madison to this effect, and asked him to prepare what he thought, under the circumstances, would be a suitable farewell address. In this letter was enclosed a schedule of an address. Although Madison complied with the President's request and sent him a carefully prepared paper embodying Washington's suggestions, he wrote: "It is my anxious wish and hope that our country may not in this important juncture be deprived of the inestimable advantage of having you at the head of its councils."

Washington listened to the voice of the country and probably to his own conscience, and it was well both for the country and for his fame that he consented to serve another term.

Questions most vital arose in the ensuing four years—the "Treaty with Great Britain," the "Whisky Insurrection," and the "Embroglio with France." For this "indecision," as it was termed, he did not escape censure. Criticism of Washington is as immortal as his name. There will continually arise those who must diligently search for dross in his character. It is the oft repeated story of the rustic who was tired of hearing Aristides called "The Just." It matters not; they die and are succeeded by their kind.

Early in the spring of 1796 the President had fully determined to retire. He again thought of a farewell address. He had now a wider experience and a more extended apprehension of the dangers threatening the Republic. This time he did not ask a favor of Mr. Madison, from whom he had become estranged, but turned to the ablest of his cabinet, the intellectual giant of his time, Alexander Hamilton. In a letter from New York, May 10, Hamilton said: "When last in Philadelphia you mentioned a certain paper which you had prepared. As it is important that a thing of this kind should be done with great care and much at leisure, touched and retouched, I submit a wish that as soon as you have given it the body you wish it to have it may be sent to me." Washington, on the 15th, sent the address, of which he retained a draft, to Hamilton, asking that charming scholar "to curtail if too verbose and relieve it of all tautology not necessary to enforce the ideas in the original."

Several times this address passed back and forth, with marginal notes, thoughts added, phrases cut out, criticisms exchanged. One may be quoted from Washington, who ran his pen through a clause with this remark: "Obliterated to avoid imputation of affected modesty."

Washington also asked the opinion of John Jay and requested him to talk it over with Hamilton, which he did. The Chief Justice says of the President, "Modestly estimating himself, aware that no one mind possesses all wisdom or all knowledge, and ever bent on effecting the best ends by the best means, he sought truth from the source in which he believed it most likely to be found. But it may be asserted with equal assurance that no man ever more implicitly followed his own judgment." All this care and counsel sought indicates that Washington in this his "Legacy to the People," determined nothing should be omitted which even to remote generations might comfort or guide.

He selected the *Daily Advertiser* to be its medium of publication. He sent, on the 12th of September, for its editor, David C. Claypoole, an old soldier, and explained the nature of the paper, requesting that the proof be submitted to him. It appeared on the morning of the 19th in a modest, unostentatious manner—not even requiring a "Postscript," as the "Extra" of to-day was called; not even receiving an immediate expression of approval. Yet an immortal had taken its rightful place.

This address has answered the desire of its author—reached the hearts of his countrymen. It has been published innumerable times and will cease to live only with the language in which it was penned.

When Claypoole returned the MSS. he begged and received permission to retain it. On his death it was purchased by James Lenox, of New York, and is now in the Lenox Library among its treasures. Mr. Lenox printed, for private circulation, an *édition de luxe* of the address with the two portraits of Washington in his possession.

In 1798 a curious publication of the farewell address was issued in a pamphlet, now rare. It was rendered into blank verse and entitled:

Versification
of
President Washington's
Excellent
Farewell Address
to the
Citizens of the United States.
By a Gentleman of Portsmouth, N. H.,
Published according to Act of Congress.

This gentleman was Jonathan Mitchell Sewall, whose claim to fame rests upon a couplet written twenty years previous, which remains the quickstep of a nation :

" No pent-up Utica confines your powers,
But the whole boundless continent is yours."

Extracts from the "Versification" are given as curious rather than elegant :

" No greater error can be than t' expect
To calculate precisely and correct
On favors real and reciprocal
Between two nations ! 'Tis illusional !
Which wise experience must reform or ward,
Just pride forever totally discard.

" Our constant rule of conduct with respect
To foreign nations should be to affect,
In our commercial intercourse with all,
The least we can all ties *political* ;
So far as we've already been impell'd
To form engagements, let them be fulfill'd
With perfect faith—this justice, truth demand ;
But here forever let us stay our hand ! "

What are the vital elements in this address which has caused it to be received as a text book by citizens of this country for generations ? It is an impassioned, eloquent plea for a united country ; earnest caution against foreign complication, a forceful argument for national education, warnings against sectional strife, directing the attention to the necessity of intelligent patriotism. These are some of them, bound together by tender sympathy and fatherly solicitude—as if one out of a full life took the hand of a youth and led him by safe paths through beautiful, peaceful valleys. In studying the farewell address it is well to impress on the minds of the children—the hope of

the Nation—this clause, “The name of *American*, which belongs to you in national capacity, must always exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discrimination.”

ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

AN HERALDIC IMPOSSIBILITY.

A WRITER in *Munsey* for May in “Some Heraldic Fallacies,” while giving some good ideas and plain truths, has fallen into the common error of quoting the “*bar sinister*” as being easily erased, etc. This certainly shows that this self-styled herald was not well posted, for a *bar sinister* is an heraldic impossibility. “A *bar* is an ordinary formed by two parallel horizontal lines and containing a fifth part of the field.” The idea meant to be conveyed was *baton sinister*, which is borne as a mark of illegitimacy. It is often confused with *bend sinister*, which is an honorable ordinary, formed by two parallel lines extending from the sinister chief (the upper corner of the shield which would cover the left shoulder of the person standing behind it) to the dexter base, and when unchanged should occupy one-fifth of the field, “but if it be changed (*i. e.* having a device on it), then shall it contain the third part thereof.” It is seldom seen in English and Scotch heraldry, but frequently in the French and German.

The *baton sinister* contains but one-fourth of the *bend sinister*, and is couped or cut off at the end. It is borne singly and over all other charges as if the shield had received a long blot. This should not be confused with the *ribbon* or *riband* which extends from the *dexter* chief to the sinister base and is one of the honorable ordinances.

“We may boast of republican institutions, liberty, equality, fraternity, and all the rest of it, but here, as in England, an umbrageous family tree, a coat of arms, and a crest, are undeniably impressive.”

We take issue on this and wish to say, that so far we have found the *American* people are not satisfied with a family tree that is in the least umbrageous, and many will not use the coat of arms or the crest unless they can show proof of their descent in an unbroken line from the one to whom they were granted.

When once established, why should we not be proud to bear them? Was not the example set by our own Washington? Did he not show his pride of ancestry by selecting from his own coat of arms the *stars* and *stripes* for our national emblem? Long may it wave!

Arms were granted in days of old for some deed of chivalry or act of bravery, and were so highly esteemed that many a life was forfeited rather than have a blot on their escutcheon.

"Here and there" he continues, "it may be, such investigations would lead us aboard the Mayflower or land us on Plymouth Rock, but the majority—?" Does this imply that the majority of Americans are of low descent and should not investigate?

The records of the Patriotic-Hereditary Societies will refute such base insinuations and prove that there are few Americans who investigate their ancestral line who do not find many acts of heroism and sacrifice of which they should justly be proud. Let us then cherish these as well as the memory of our forefathers who fought in the colonial and revolutionary wars and in other ways helped establish our glorious independence, ever keeping in mind the words of that eminent Athenian historian Thucydides, "Both justice and decency require that we should bestow on our forefathers an honorable remembrance."

EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL,
Genealogist, Chicago.

A PAGE FROM COLONIAL HISTORY.

IN the early days of the Colonies, when our country was young, and names of the heroes and statesmen who were to transform it into a nation were as yet unknown, there returned to this country from Eton, England, a young student who had just finished a law course at this seat of learning. Robin (ap Robin, son of Robin) Jones was born in the county of Sussex, Virginia, in 1714, and as indicated by his name was of Welsh descent.

At an early age advantages, educational and otherwise, being very poor in the Colonies, Robin Jones had been sent to Eton, England, where he spent several years, making many

warm friends, among others Lord Grenville, and on his return to America he was empowered by this nobleman (who owned large tracts of land in North Carolina) to act as his agent and attorney (See Appleton's Biographical Dictionary).

As the agent of Lord Grenville Robin Jones amassed a large fortune, and was regarded as one of the most eminent lawyers of his day.

Wishing to give his young sons greater advantages than they could have in the Colonies, he concluded to send them to England, where under the promised supervision and friendship of Lord Grenville they would have the same advantages that he himself had enjoyed.

I have seen a description of the appearance of these two little boys as they started forth on their journey, which in these days of fashion plates and Lilliputian Bazaars must needs excite amusement.

"They were dressed in long-tailed blue coats and long vests like those worn by the men of the period, and with these they wore knee breeches and buckles and huge brass buttons."

The unique appearance of the small Colonists excited quite a mob, it is said, when they reached Liverpool, but finally Lord Grenville's carriage with his housekeeper arrived and bore them to his country seat, where under his supervision they received an education.

Surrounded in their earliest years by the Blue Mountains of a State, the cradle of heroes whose fame will nerve unborn generations to patriotic deeds, the sons of Robin Jones were early imbued with a love of country and a patriotism that, gradually fanned into a great flame, was to serve as a beacon light to illumine a path for patriots.

On his return to America, Allan, the eldest son of Robin Jones, became eminent as a patriot and leader, and at the convoking of the Colonial Congress was selected one of the five brigadier generals sent to the War of the Revolution from the State.

He was a member of the Continental Congress that met in Philadelphia 1776, and from 1774 until 1778 represented Roanoke County in the Senate.

Wylie Jones also became known as a patriot and leader, and

as president of the "W. C. Committee of Safety" was for many years virtually Governor of the State.

I believe, however, almost as much is known of his wife who was noted for her wit and beauty as of Wylie Jones, one of Mrs. Wylie Jones's retorts having come down to us in history.

When the British Army were making their way to Virginia in 1781, the officers were for several days quartered among the families who resided on the Roanoke River.

Colonel Tarleton, who had been severely cut by the saber of William Washington, was a resident of Mrs. Jones's family and when he made to her some slighting remark about Washington, saying among other things that he was "an illiterate fellow, hardly able to write his name," Mrs. Jones replied, "Ah, colonel, you ought to know, for you bear upon your person the proof that he at least knows how to make his mark."

"But then I never saw the fellow," General T. continued, and Mrs. Steele, the sister of Mrs. Jones, who seemed to have shared the family repartee, remarked, "If you had looked behind you at the battle of Cowpens you might have seen him."

It is said that it was in enthusiastic admiration of General Allan Jones and Mrs. Wylie Jones that John Paul (who it is a well-known fact had no legal right to a surname) added Jones to his name (See Appleton's Biographical Dictionary).

General Allan Jones was not only a great patriot and leader, but, like his father Robin, was one of the most eminent lawyers of his day, making the greatest speech of his life two hours before an amputation, from the effects of which he never recovered.

Naturally I never met my great-great-grandfather nor have I any desire to shed tears over him as Mark Twain did over the tomb of Adam—I do believe though that I know him just as I have felt that I know the noble and distinguished ancestors of many of you ladies present.

I knew General Allan Jones in an heroic and beautiful old lady, his granddaughter and my grandmother, in whose footsteps "in the sands of time" follow a goodly number of descendants.

In each one of them may there live the spirit of a soldier, of a patriot, and a gentleman in the highest sense of the word.

MARY P. M. WINN,
Historian St. Louis Chapter.

FREEDOM'S BUGLE.

THE dawn of freedom lights the sky ;
Come, sons of freedom, come ;
Stay not to list the singing birds,
List to the beating drum,
That stirs the air with vital hope
That ye shall soon be free,
And here upon these shores uprear,
The fane of liberty.

From many an ancient battlefield
Your hero fathers rise,
Awakened by the clang of war,
That strikes the vaulted skies ;
They whisper that to die for home
And country is most sweet,
And that all sacrifice is gain,
If ye the foe defeat.

O, sons of freedom, will ye now
Be worthy of the name,
Or will ye be by tyrant hands
Kept down in fear and shame ?
The God who made us aids the just,
Trust in his power on high,
And for your faith and country fight,
To conquer or to die.

Sweet liberty, thou dream of time,
That haunts the patriot heart,
Inspire now our hearts with hope,
Bid doubts and fears depart.
And as we fight for freedom's cause,
Thy watchword ours shall be ;
A king in heaven alone we own,
His truth makes all men free.

FEDORA I. WILBUR.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RHODE ISLAND DAYS OF AULD LANG SYNE,
1636-1865.

DURING the week commencing April 6 there was given in the opera house in Providence, Rhode Island, under the auspices of the Colonial Dames, of Rhode Island, and the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, under the direction of Miss Margaret McLaren Eager, a most unique entertainment, entitled Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syné.



A COLONIAL DAME.

The Executive Committee consisted of Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Miss Amelia S. Knight, Mrs. William B. Weeden, Mrs. Richard J. Barker, Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter, Mrs. William Grosvenor, Miss Mary Anne Greene, Mrs. William G. Roelker, Mrs. Walter A. Peck, and

Mrs. I. Harris Metcalf. There were many other committees who executed their duties faithfully.

The decorations of the opera house were a marvel of artistic taste. The rails of the balcony were draped with colonial flags and bunting and the auditorium was gay with bright colors, while on the proscenium sides were reproductions of the various State insignia and coats of arms with the shield of Rhode Island on the topmost point. In the rear of the parquet were gaily decorated booths.

The Navy booth, in charge of the Farragut Association of Naval Veterans, represented the ship "Constitution" or "Old

Ironsides." In this booth the national colors and naval jacks flew, and the ship bell struck the hours, and, as it was a children's booth, there was an assortment of children's toys for sale by the ladies in charge, and pretty lads and lassies in sailor costumes of blue and white, with gold lace and anchors, and white yachting caps.

The Army booth, which was presided over by Mrs. William Thurber, assisted by Mrs. S. T. Douglas, Mrs. Edward Fuller, and Mrs. Charles Lee, and others, was in the form of an army tent decorated with bunting in red, white, and blue, and national flags. The ladies in attendance wore red skirts and waists of blue bunting bespangled with stars. Lemonade and cool drinks were sold at this booth.

Next to this was the French or literary booth representing an old French chateau decorated all in white with the *fleur-de-lis* in French colors. The attendant dames, Mrs. Walter A. Peck and Mrs. I. Harris Metcalf, were French, for the nonce, in white empire costumes with hair done high and powdered, and the boys and girls in attendance in their quaint costumes of one hundred years ago were those from the old-time quilting party given at the matinee.

At this booth were sold the souvenir programmes, daintily illustrated with sketches by local artists and decorated on the cover with the insignia of the Dames and Daughters with a reproduction of the old seal of Rhode Island, sent with the Royal Charter by Charles II, in 1663, attached by a ribbon. This seal, with ribbon varying in color for the different committees, was also used for badges. The votes for the favorite dance were deposited at this booth. There was a Rhode Island or flower booth in the form of the Old Stone Mill at Newport, presided over by Mrs.



SOME HEAD FIXINGS.

E. H. Wilson assisted by Mrs. Clinton R. Weeden and others. The ladies were dressed in sailor costumes of white with gilt belts and collars and caps of light blue. Here were sold the souvenir pins.

The Puritan booth in the shape of a log cabin, decorated with the Continental colors, buff and blue, was in charge of Mrs. William Allen Dyer, assisted by several young society belles. All kinds of bonbons were sold at this booth. The young ladies in attendance wore Puritan gowns of somber gray with aprons, kerchiefs, and caps. Then there was the never-to-be-forgotten country store, in charge of Mrs. Joseph E. Fletcher and Mrs. S. M. Nicholson, assisted by some gay society girls hardly recognizable in their pretty and quaint but severe Quaker costumes, some of them family heirlooms. The veritable country store was there, postoffice and all, and here was sold the old-time newspaper, *The Mercury and Gazette*, issued each day of the week of Auld Lang Syne, of which we shall speak later on.

Up stairs was Ye Colonial Tavern, presided over by Mrs. A.

Livingston Mason, president of the Rhode Island Society of Colonial Dames. Here could be obtained all old time dishes and drinks served by dames and maidens in ancient colonial gowns, some of them prized treasures of colonial days. Ye tavern was decorated in an artistic manner with old furniture, old china and pewter, and gay supper parties made the rafters ring with laughter during the week.

Amid this festive scene, shortly after eight bells had struck in the Navy booth, the American band and the orchestra of the opera house played a selection of patriotic airs, and then the curtain rose on an English village scene with the rustic youths and maidens, in the proper costume of the day, engaged in singing and dancing, and at the end of the dance,



COLONIST GIRL.

young Roger Williams, personated by Master Davis Arnold, who had been watching them, passed through on his way to Pembroke College, Cambridge, waving his hand to them all in farewell. There was also an English May Day Glee, sung by a double quartette. This tableau, entitled "The English Village and Youth of Roger Williams," was in charge of Mrs. George J. Arnold.

The second tableau was the "Entrance of the State," allegorically represented. This was chaperoned by Mrs. Frederic A. Sutton. Twelve young ladies in empire costumes of white sprinkled with gold, with a small Rhode Island shield worn on the arm and in the hair, were grouped about a large anchor of blue, the State color. Miss Fannie Rhodes then sang a solo in the vocal march composed for Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne, the words of which were written by Miss Eager and the music composed by Mr. D. W. Reeves. The Arion Club sang the chorus behind the scenes. While the maidens were dancing the anchor disappeared and the dancers formed a crescent pointing to the tableau of the "Landing of Roger Williams on Slate Rock," shown by the raising of the drop curtain in the background. Roger Williams was represented by a lineal descendant, as indeed many of the historic characters in the tableaux were portrayed by their descendants.

The next in the series was indeed a tableau in which all the participants were as immovable as if carved in marble. It represented the "Signing of the Deed from the Indian Chiefs of the Narragansetts, Canonicus and Miantonomi, to Roger Williams in 1638." A *fac simile* of the old deed was used. Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Bristol, a lineal descendant of Roger Williams, had charge of these two Williams tableaux, which were interesting from an historical point of view.

The following tableau was the "Conspiracy to Burn the Gaspee." The scenery was painted in a fine and realistic manner to represent the old Sabin Tavern, on South Main street, Providence, as it appeared in the days gone by, when the conspirators met to plan the burning of the Gaspee. They gathered by two and threes outside obedient to the call of the town crier summoning them, as Sons of Liberty, to attend the meeting at the tavern. Then the last scene disclosed the interior of



THE ROCHAMBEAU BALL.

the tavern with the men settling on a plan of action and arranging for the encounter and the women peering in at the windows. This tableau was in charge of Mrs. William R. Tillinghast and Miss Mary Eddy.

Following this came the gay and catchy dance of "Les Vivandieres," which Mrs. Frank W. Matthewson chaperoned. This dance won the largest number of votes and received the prize banner. The young girls were dressed in French costume and the band played "La Marseillaise."

Then came the great event of the evening, "The Rochambeau Ball," chaperoned by Mrs. William Grosvenor, Regent of the Gaspee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The curtain rose on a most beautiful scene representing the historical ball room at Newport, where Rochambeau and the French officers gave the ball to General Washington. The ball room was a dream of beauty, with its crystal chandelier catching the light and sparkling and its antique furniture and rare exotics.

Its fair matrons and maidens with their powdered hair bringing out their complexions and sparkling eyes, and gowned in rich brocades, à la Marie Antoinette—many of the costumes handed down from those self-same days. Their escorts were not a whit behind in their continental uniforms and magnificent costumes of satin, one especially beautiful of white satin trimmed with gold lace. After an address from Rochambeau, personated by Colonel John C. Wyman, to Washington, represented by Mr. H. L. Smith, and Washington's reply, the ball is opened by Washington with Miss Margaret Champlin, impersonated by Mrs. Neil Burrows, to the music of "A Successful Campaign." The first dance is a minuet with its measured movement full of the grace of olden days. Polly Lawton was there, the gentle Quakeress with whom the Baron



de Segur—Mr. Francis Pratt—as history tells us, was so charmed that to her he would have “offered hand and heart had heart and hand been free.” Finally came a contra dance in three sets, which closed this scene.

On Tuesday night in place of the Rochambeau Ball was given “The Colonial Wedding,” alternating each night until Saturday night, when both were given. This was chaperoned by Mrs. William B. Weeden. The bride, Miss Catherine Littlefield, was represented by Miss Helena P. Thomas and the groom, Captain Nathanael Greene, by Mr. Frank Wheelwright. The scene opens on the lawn before the old Greene mansion in Warwick, which is reproduced in *fac simile*. Some plantation darkies are playing before the porch. The bridal party entering goes up the steps into the house and the music stops while the wedding is supposed to take place inside, then they reënter, congratulate the bride and groom, and, after a graceful dance and other festivities, the bride leaves, dons her going-away gown and the sweetest white bonnet imaginable, and she and her husband are driven away realistically in a coach amid the cheers and good wishes of the assembled guests.

The Woonsocket “Tea Party of 1812,” chaperoned by Mrs. Henry L. Ballou assisted by Miss Mary Larned, given on Tuesday and Friday was a great success. The curtain rose showing a room in a colonial home, where there was an old-fashioned tea party taking place. One of the maidens was seated at the harpsicord singing a song of ye olden time. After the tea was passed around gayety began and all were soon dancing a merry reel. Several of the gowns worn in this scene were historic and had adorned the fair forms of dancers of other days.

The “Enlistment for the Revolutionary War,” the tableau in charge of the Sons of the American Revolution of Rhode Island, Robert P. Brown chairman, was given with telling effect. It opened with a tavern scene. The recruiting officers appear ready for business. An old stage coach drives up to the door. All the old farmers come in eager to enlist. Speeches are made and the scene is most exciting. On Saturday night “The Sword of Bunker Hill” was sung by one of the members with great *eclat*, closing with a chorus of “Auld

Lang Syne." This tableau was given on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings.

The "First Graduation of Rhode Island College," in charge of President E. B. Andrews, of Brown University, and Mrs. J. Franklin Jameson, was given on Wednesday and Saturday evenings. It was very quaint, and the "disputation" between James Mitchell Varnum and William Williams was spiritedly given. The awarding of the diplomas by President Manning to the seven boyish looking graduates in the costume of olden days was very effective.

The flag dance, chaperoned by Mrs. Dexter L. Pierce, was given each evening. There was a charming solo dance by Miss Sallie Rhodes Dennis, the fair Miss Polly Lawton, of the Rochambeau ball, and a song by Miss Lillie MacCully. Miss Dennis waved a large flag over the dancers as they moved around the stage. The boys were in light blue sailor suits and the girls in red and white costumes.

After this came the closing tableaux of scenes from the Civil War, chaperoned by Miss Elizabeth B. Dexter. Scene first, "Off to the War," gave the time when the service was held in Grace church, Providence, by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, and the vast audience joined in the hymn,

" God shall charge his angel legions,
Watch and ward o'er thee to keep."

The exterior of Grace church was finely represented and the populace waiting for the soldiers was admirably given. It was in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and consisted of detachments from the various Grand Army Posts. They made a fine showing as they marched off to the war, headed by the band, amid the cheering and waving of the handkerchiefs of the crowd.

A very little girl, Iola Virginia Dodge, recited "My Grandpa was a Soldier," in a manner to win the hearty applause of the large audience.

Scene second gave the night before the battle of Antietam in charge of a committee of Sons of Veterans. "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground" and other songs were sung by the Clover

Quartette, and banjo and guitar playing with clog dancing were given by colored performers.

Scene third was like scene first, only gave the "Return from the War." This was also in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic.

All this grand spectacular performance ended with the enthusiastic singing each night of "America" by the large audience and the participants in the tableaux. On Saturday beautiful flowers were given to the favored ones, and Miss Eager was called before the curtain amid applause and presented with an exquisite floral design.



SOME CHARACTERS.

ters hitherto unpublished, notably some from Martha Washington and Ben. Franklin. It is of permanent value and is already in demand by historical societies all over the country. Editors, Miss Susan Miner, Lorenzo Sears, William B. Weedon; Managing Editor, Charles H. Howland; Business Manager, Miss Anne Cooke Cushing; Assistant Business Manager, Miss Mary

An unique feature of the week's entertainment was the newspaper, "The Mercury and Gazette," issued each day. It is a reproduction of an old colonial paper, printed, for the most part, in old style type on old style paper. The contributors comprise many well-known names in literature and noted antiquarians. The cuts that head the paper are reproduced from those of the old "Newport Mercury" and "Providence Gazette," and the contents comprise both prose and verse and interesting let-

Cornelia Talbot; Treasurer, J. H. DeWolf. A few sets may be obtained by applying to the Business Manager, Miss Anne Cooke Cushing, 3 Custom House street, Providence, Rhode Island.

We must not close this necessarily abbreviated description without speaking of the children's performance at the matinees in the afternoons during the week.

The first was a dancing-school class of ye olden time, chaperoned by Mrs. George A. Buffum, which was picturesque and gracefully danced. The costumes of the lads and lassies were dainty. Harry W. Stiness was dancing master in an old-time costume.

The next was the "Flags of the Nation," chaperoned by Mrs. Geo. M. Kittredge. The little folk, individually, carried the flags of each nation and executed solo dances with characteristic music for each. Miss Ada Johnson had the American flag and sang very effectively. A very pretty tribute, which evoked much applause, was when the little girl, Mabelle Kingsbury, who impersonated the Cuban, laid her flag low before the American flag.

The third, a "Drum Dance," chaperoned by Mrs. Clinton R. Weeden, was very well done by the children; and the fourth, the "Sailor Drill," chaperoned by Mrs. Walter S. Ballou, given by thirteen girls in white sailor costume, was especially pretty. The sailor hornpipe danced by the little Ordway brother and sister was charming and gained much applause.

Then last, but not least, came an "Old Time Quilting Party," chaperoned by Mrs. Walter A. Peck, in which twelve boys and twelve girls took part. It was very charming, the girls busily quilting while one of their number sings a song. "Oh!" says a gay girl, "don't sing us any more assad as that, give us something merry." So she sings, "Oh, whistle and I'll come to you my lads," very sweetly and lo! she has no sooner finished than, sure enough, a whistling is heard outside and boyish faces are seen peeping in at the window. With a "Hush" the quilting frame is put away and the lads come in for a jolly dance, which ends the matinee.

In closing this brief and imperfect sketch, it may be, of

"Rhode Island Days of Auld Lang Syne," it will not be amiss to quote a few lines printed in our *Mercury and Gazette*:

Where, where are all ye birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
Ye flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?
Ye lips that smiled
In laughter wild,
Ye eyes that shone
Soft eyes upon—
Where, oh, where are lips and eyes,
Ye maiden's smiles, ye lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago?

Who walked within the city street
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church with faces meek
A hundred years ago?
Ye sneering tale
Of sister frail,
Ye plot that worked
A brother's hurt—
Where, oh, where are plots and sneers,
Ye rich man's hopes, ye poor man's fears,
Who lived so long ago?

SUSAN MINER,
Vice-Regent Gaspee Chapter.

THE CELEBRATION OF FLAG DAY BY PITTSBURG CHAPTER.

ON the morning of June 16 the West Pennsylvania railroad station, Allegheny, was crowded to its doors with an unusual assemblage of women. If anything could have disturbed the happy "serenity of minds on pleasure bent," it would have been the threatening skies, but as it afterwards proved not even rain could dampen the ardor of the two hundred patriotic Daughters of the American Revolution who advanced to the ticket seller's window with the continuous and monotonous demand for round trip tickets to Denny. Nature, alas! has no kindness, no hospitality during a rain. The ordinarily beautiful landscape stretching from Denny station to the old Denny homestead, a quarter of a mile away through a superb lane of

oaks, was not enhanced by the zigzag procession of umbrellas; while the June wealth of foliage but added its countless drippings to the plentiful deluge from the sky.

How soon, however, was the weather without forgot when once we entered into the home and were greeted and welcomed by the charming hostesses, Mrs. Spring and her daughter, assisted by Miss Denny and Mrs. Hogg, our Chapter and State Regents.

What more inspiring than the grand chorus of America, led by the orchestra, sung with enthusiasm by the Daughters and ably supported by the few Sons present who, though in a hopeless minority elsewhere through the day, here nobly held their part.

Any one at all conversant with history knows the place occupied by Ebenezer Denny, whose acts of private and public life marked him as a man of sterling worth and gave prominence and stability to the perpetuity of his name. His original purchase of a mile square of territory has been kept intact by his descendants—beautified and improved from time to time since the days of the Commonwealth. The present homestead is built around the Mayor's original log cabin, but shows none of the usual chronology of patchwork additions or signs of inter-marrying of the old edifice with modern fashions. It stands a home harmoniously in keeping, having about it an air of continuous vitality as if able to afford safe shelter under its time honored roof for ages yet to come.

The three stories of the house are filled with such treasures, souvenirs, and varieties as an old and great family necessarily gathers about it in its hereditary abode after the lapse of years. Antique prints and portraits, cabinets of curios, old china jewels, and rare bits of bric-a-brac make up a wonderfully interesting collection, while an hundred objects of curious interest caught the eye of the lover of old things, from the rich mahogany sideboard, with its heavy silver candelabra, to the quaint chairs and curiously carved furniture all about the rooms.

If the whole story of human existence is latent in every home, often, surely, it is with no picturesqueness externally or internally, to attract the imagination or sympathy to seek it

there. Not so with the historic grounds and home at Deer Creek, where beauty is present wherever there is a niche for it. Out through the tiny-paned old fashioned windows of the dining-room, where the banquet of the day was spread, could be seen a garden rich with a medley of bright flowers—a spot breathing perfume and delight. Any disappointment of the committee in not being able to serve luncheon on the lawn as planned was not shared in by those Daughters who were so fortunate as to dine in an ancestral hall of such beauty and curious interest. The programme of exercises for the day was happily carried out by the presence and speech of the distinguished author and naturalist, Paul DuChaillu, by the vocal selections of Mrs. John Harper, and by the chorus of the Star Spangled Banner.

Delightful as are our recollections of flag day at Deer Creek, we believe that it owes its happy coloring after all to the genial medium through which all its attractions were offered to us and to the kindly magic of an hospitality unsurpassed within our experience in the quality of making guests contented with their hostess, with themselves, and with everything about them.

MARY COOLEY BASSETT,

Historian Pittsburg Chapter.

FIRST STATE CONFERENCE OF NEW YORK.

A CONFERENCE of Daughters of the American Revolution was held in the United States Circuit Court room in the Government building, June 4. The conference was called by Oneida Chapter, which invited each Chapter in the State to send its Regent and one delegate. About thirty responded. The court room was handsomely decorated with patriotic emblems and a portrait of Martha Washington. The conference opened with singing led by Miss Kittie Foster.

Mrs. W. E. Ford, Regent of Oneida Chapter, welcomed the delegates. She said: In the name of the Oneida Chapter I welcome to Utica the first conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the State of New York. We assure you that it is a great pleasure to receive you as our guests, and we trust that we may be able to prove to you the warmth of our hospitality. This conference has been called that we might

become familiar with the faces of the officers of our sister Chapters, the needs and the aspirations of the Chapters themselves.

Our needs are for the most part similar. The slow growth and the lack of enthusiasm are discouragements that Chapter Regents are obliged to face, but we should remember and be consoled by the thought that all such organizations attain strength slowly if the growth is healthy. The ability to draw together the wise women of a town is not given all at once to any one, nor is the feeling of patriotism as strong in one city as another. The plan that has succeeded so well in one place might not accomplish like results in another.

Enthusiasm for the cause may be stimulated in many ways, and we are met to talk over and decide among other things the best way.

Our needs as a State Society take another aspect. We are apt to be local and narrow in our affections as well as in our prejudices. There has as yet been little united action. We are like so many broken links of a chain. Believe me, until these links are welded together New York will hold an inferior position in the national councils of this organization.

I trust the time may soon come when, through our Vice-President General and State Regent, we may be so thoroughly in touch with the central organization of our Society, that as each pulsation of the heart is felt at the finger tips, so each Chapter may feel itself a living part of this grand confederation. As individual Chapters we bear a share of the burden of maintaining a national organization, and we feel it our right to be so informed of the work that we may act an intelligent part in its direction.

Of our aspirations for our Society what may we not say? We hope for the day when all Chapters may be composed of the best type of womanhood, when our Congress may be controlled by those who are at all times earnest, enthusiastic, and yet self-controlled. Believe me, the realization of this hope depends, in a large measure, upon you. If you to-day resolve that our next Congress shall be a more dignified meeting, it will be. New York received its title of Empire State with reason; and we who love her must see to it that she leads in all that is wise, pure, and of good repute.

Again I welcome you to Utica.

Miss Sarah G. Wood was appointed secretary.

Miss Sheffield presented to Mrs. Ford, Regent of Oneida Chapter, a gavel made of wood of the charter oak.

Mrs. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, on behalf of all the members of the Society in the State, presented the State Regent, Miss M. I. Forsyth, of Kingston, with a Martha Washington badge, accompanying the same with very well chosen words. The gift was thankfully received.

The following were found to be present: Miss M. I. Forsyth, Kingston; Mrs. Manning and Mrs. Lintner, of Albany; Mrs. Kenyon and Mrs. Snyder, of Kingston; Mrs. Thompson and Mrs. North, of Buffalo; Mrs. Sibley and Mrs. Rogers, of Rochester; Miss Follett, of Ithaca; Mrs. Brandreth and Mrs. Bronson, of Sing Sing; Mrs. Collier and Mrs. Peck, of Hudson; Mrs. Etheridge and Mrs. Bissell, of Rome; Mrs. Lansing and Mrs. Fairbanks, of Watertown; Mrs. Conant, of Camden; Mrs. Rawdon and Mrs. Baldwin, of Little Falls; Mrs. Holcombe and Mrs. Belden, of Syracuse; Mrs. Money-penny, of Cambridge; Mrs. Osborne and Miss Coxe, of Auburn; Mrs. Rogers and Mrs. Church, of Cooperstown; Mrs. Mott, of Seneca Falls; Mrs. Atwater, of Poughkeepsie, and the officers and officials of the local Chapter.

Miss Lynch, chairman of the local committee of arrangements, had written to the organization in forty-two States, asking opinions on topics of interest to the Society. She received replies from thirty-one States, and gave an interesting summary of the contents of these letters. Within the year the Society has gained four thousand in membership.

The topic, "How to increase the growth of Chapters," was discussed by Mrs. Thompson, of Buffalo, who said her Chapter, formed in 1892, with twelve members, now has two hundred and fifty. Mrs. James Meade Belden and Mrs. Holcombe, of Syracuse, spoke on the same subject. Miss Bissell said the Rome Chapter was formed January 6 with fifteen members and now has fifty-five.

The question, "How often should State conferences be held?" was discussed by Mrs. Sibley, of Rochester, and Mrs. Smith, of Ogdensburg.

Resolutions were passed favoring two State conferences in each year; also that a smaller number of delegates be sent to the Congress at Washington and that a larger proportion of the annual dues should be kept in the Chapters.

The State Regent, Miss Forsyth, made remarks on several questions of interest. One was that every State is requested to send a tree to be planted in a grove in California. The State of New York will send a tree, and it is to be grown in historic soil at Saratoga.

The State of Georgia sent a letter asking for aid to buy the only colonial house left standing in that State, which the Daughters of the American Revolution wish to use as their headquarters. Delegates were requested to ask their Chapters to make small donations for this purpose.

The conference then adjourned and the delegates accepted the invitation of Mrs. Judge Coxe to luncheon at her home. The rooms were decorated with the national colors and with beautiful flowers. The luncheon was a very pretty one. Mrs. Coxe was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. Dr. Ford, Miss Doolittle, Mrs. Charles A. Doolittle, Mrs. William S. Doolittle, Mrs. William Kernan, and Mrs. J. Fred Maynard.

The visiting delegates were then given a drive about the city in the carriages of Mrs. William H. Watson, Mrs. Joseph R. Swan, Mrs. C. G. Crittenden, Miss Caroline Gridley, Mrs. Thomas R. Proctor, Mrs. Fred. T. Proctor, Mrs. I. N. Maynard, Mrs. J. Fred. Maynard, Mrs. Wallace B. Clarke, Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Mrs. G. Alder Blumer, Mrs. L. G. Schantz, Mrs. Charles B. Rogers, and Miss Wood.

At five o'clock the delegates and officers and members of committees of Oneida Chapter were entertained at tea by Mrs. Frederick Gilbert at her residence. The house was decorated with the American flag and flowers and presented a very inviting appearance. Mrs. Gilbert was assisted in entertaining her guests by Mrs. James Constable, Mrs. J. Fred. Maynard, Mrs. W. Stuart Walcott, the Misses Wood, Miss Millard, Miss Dickinson, and the officers and members of Oneida Chapter. The delegates then left for their respective homes.

This was the first State conference and it proved in every way pleasant and successful.—*Utica Daily Press*.

ANNUAL REPORT OF HARRISBURG CHAPTER.

THE first anniversary of the birthday of the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution passed without any special notice, and the election of officers was not held until June 17, when we had a very pleasant gathering at Mrs. Felton's in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill. The Chapter unanimously elected the old officers and the other members of the Governing Board, whose terms expired at this date. The year also passed without a report from the Recording Secretary. Such an omission must be excused in an organization so young and without the duties of officers clearly defined. Now, with our by-laws fresh from the press, beautiful in the blue and white of the Society colors, and bearing our insignia and seal, we will start afresh, observing, like law-abiding citizens, the rules and regulations laid down for our guidance. The first meeting of our Chapter was held on the 19th of May, 1894, at the house of Mrs. Francis Wyeth, who had previously been appointed Regent by the State Regent, when we formally organized and elected our officers. Ten members were present. At this time the Chapter consisted of charter members only, but in the first meeting in the fall, held October 17, we numbered twenty-six, showing how quickly our organization jumped into favor.

At our second meeting, June 17, an Advisory Board, since called Governing Board, was elected. It was to consist of the Regent, Vice-Regent and three others. This was changed by the by-laws, and is to consist of the officers and four others, who are to be elected by the Chapter. November 1, 1894, the Governing Board met for the purpose of framing by-laws. At the following regular meeting, December 17, they were presented and read to the Chapter and unanimously approved and adopted.

At two meetings, held respectively March 31 and April 4, they were slightly altered and put into proper shape for publishing, and they are now ready to be distributed to the Chapter.

Since our organization four meetings of the Governing Board have been held. The Chapter has had ten regular meetings, varying in attendance from ten to twenty-two.

A number of original papers of an historical character have been contributed by members of the Chapter on the following topics :

"Jane McCrea, A Pathetic Incident of 1776," Miss Pearson ; "The Surrender of Burgoyne," Miss Pearson ; "The Battles of Princeton and Trenton," Miss Buehler ; "The Army of Valley Forge," Mrs. Levi B. Alricks ; "Lexington and Concord," Mrs. Edgar C. Felton ; "The Battle of Bunker Hill," Mrs. Hugh Hamilton ; "The Battle of Brandywine," Mrs. Robert Snodgrass ; "Reminiscences of Old Paxton Church," Miss Rutherford ; "The Life and Distinguished Services of General Anthony Wayne," Miss Pearson ; "The Early Years of Lafayette," Mrs. Levi B. Alricks. Besides have been read : "A Boston Tea Party " (Magazine article), "How Key Wrote the Star Spangled Banner," "Sketch of Conway Cabal," written by Miss Cochran, of the Yorktown Chapter. Also reports of Congresses held in Washington in 1895 and 1896, and of the Conference at Cresson in 1894.

A number of ballads and poems suitable or descriptive of observed anniversaries have been read, and a number of interesting facts and sentiments on the topics of the day have been read in answer to roll call.

On the occasion of the meeting celebrating Washington's birthday, 1896, a number of interesting selections, long and short, in prose and in verse, honored the great departed, showing how fully he was appreciated and esteemed in his own day, and how succeeding generations have added to his fame in this country as well as in foreign lands. It seems proper here to recognize the fact that we owe much to our Historian, Miss Caroline B. Pearson, for her untiring zeal in arranging topics of interest for each meeting. Having herself contributed three valuable papers, she stands deservedly first on our list of Chapter writers, who are, so far, in the order in which their papers are given us: Miss Caroline B. Pearson, Miss Martha Wolf Buehler, Mrs. Levi B. Alricks, Mrs. Edgar C. Felton, Mrs. Hugh Hamilton, Mrs. Robert Snodgrass, Miss Margaret Rutherford.

In March, 1895, it was decided to offer a prize to the graduating class of the High School, the fall being fixed upon as a

convenient time. The preparation for this was the work of a special committee appointed by the Regent, of which Mrs. Francis Jordan was elected chairman. The subject selected was, "What part did Pennsylvania take in the Revolutionary War?" The prize decided upon was ten dollars for the best essay of not less than seventeen hundred and not more than twenty-one hundred words.

This project was carried to a successful issue on the 8th of October, the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The handsome hall of the High School building was filled to overflowing by the members of the various public schools, Sons of the American Revolution, members of the Dauphin County Historical Society, the Harrisburg Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, officers of the State, county and city, and members of the Dauphin county bar. The Governor presided and a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Angell, following which the whole assemblage united in singing "America" and the "Red, White, and Blue."

Miss Anna Graybill received the prize offered by the Harrisburg Chapter. The essay was a remarkably good one and was read gracefully and well.

Miss Bertha Guildler Young received a second prize of five dollars, offered by the principal of the High School.

Seven essays were the result of this action on the part of our Chapter, and a decided interest was thereby aroused in the whole school. In view of this it is intended to continue a work which has already borne such good fruit.

This occasion was saddened by the unexpected death of Mrs. George Wolf Buehler, the news of which reached us on the morning of the 18th of October. She was one of our charter members, a member of the Governing Board and of the Prize Committee. A woman of strong personality and convictions, an earnest and consistent Christian, and heartily interested in all good works, religious, charitable, and social, she will be much missed in all the ways in which her daily life was cast. Her influence was felt for good in many directions, and we, as an organization, deplore the loss of a loved, honored, and efficient member.

At a meeting held September 13, 1895, Mrs. Francis Jordan presented the Chapter with a beautiful gavel made from the famous and historic Harris mulberry tree, which we much admired and appreciated.

The Secretary's expenses for the year for printing and postage have been \$21.80.

The Registrar reports our Chapter to consist at this date of forty-one members.

The Treasurer reports the amount of money received

from May 19, 1894, to May 19, 1896, to be, . . .	\$190 00
Paid out from May 19, 1894, to May 19, 1896, . . .	147 70

Balance May 19, 1896,	\$42 30
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Our Chapter has been ably represented at both Congresses at Washington and at the conference at Cresson in 1894.

By order of the Regent, each member is required to learn the "Star Spangled Banner" before the 14th of June next, when when we propose to celebrate Flag Day.

Elected May 19, Regent, Mrs. Robert A. Lamberton; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edgar Felton; other offices unchanged.

EMILIE S. ALRICKS,

Recording Secretary, D. A. R.

May 19, 1896.

ARMY AND NAVY CHAPTER.

In February, 1895, the Chapter had twenty-two members. Since that time we have lost, by death, one of our charter members, Mrs. D. S. Stanley, and thirty-three new members have been added, making our present number fifty-four. By reason of removal from the city there have been two changes in our board of officers. Mrs. William Smith, Treasurer, left in June, and Mrs. George H. Weeks was unanimously elected to fill her place. In the summer Mrs. C. D. Cowles, Recording Secretary, left, and her place was filled by Mrs. Herschel Main.

Regular monthly meetings were held at the house of our Regent, Mrs. Heyer, until adjournment for the summer, in June. On the first Monday in October the meetings were resumed. In November the courteous offer by Mrs. Burch was accepted,

and our regular monthly meetings are now held in the red parlor of the Ebbitt House. At the meeting in June Miss Alden read a paper on the "Battle of Bunker Hill," illustrated by a copy of a map of Boston and vicinity, published in England in 1777. At the November meeting two bright papers were read, one by Mrs. Robert Catlen on the "Early Dutch Settlers," and one by Miss Roberta Allen on the "Causes that led to the Revolution." In December Mrs. Herschel Main read an able and interesting paper on "The Surrender at Yorktown." In January the annual election was held, when Mrs. Heyer and Mrs. Hughes declining a reelection, Mrs. C. H. Alden was chosen Regent, Miss de Krufft Vice-Regent, Mrs. Herschel Main was elected Recording Secretary, Mrs. Crosby P. Miller Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George H. Weeks Treasurer, Mrs. Robert Catlin Historian, and Miss Katharine de N. Miller Registrar. Mrs. Brackett was elected delegate. A special meeting was called, and Mrs. Herschel Main and Mrs. Isaac Winston were elected alternates. At the February meeting Mrs. Winston read a most interesting paper, written by Mrs. Kirtland, on "Patrick Henry."

On the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, April 19, our Regent, Mrs. Heyer, invited the Chapter to an afternoon tea. Owing to illness in Mrs. Heyer's family the Chapter was entertained by Mrs. Alden, the Registrar. Miss Emeline Middleton read a short paper on the battle of the day and the Regent presented each member with a souvenir of the occasion, a blotter, beautifully decorated with the seal of the National Society, a soldier of the Revolution and the dates, Lexington, April 19, 1775, and Washington, April 19, 1895, tied with a red, white, and blue ribbon.

On the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, December 16, the Chapter entertained a limited number of invited guests at the house of Mrs. Alden. The programme, prepared by the committee of which the Historian was chairman, consisted of: Music on the piano, by Miss Helen Hughes; on the violin, by Miss Roberta Allen; singing, by Mrs. Kenly and Miss Closson, and recitations by Mrs. Winston and Miss Calhoun. The Chapter is fortunate in having at its disposal so much musical and dramatic talent.

An interesting collection of articles once owned by revolutionary ancestors of members of the Chapter, and others of that time, was on exhibition. An original letter of Washington; a certificate of membership in the order of Cincinnati, signed by Washington; a portrait of Thomas Fleet, a member of the Long Room Club, where the Boston Tea Party was said to have been planned; the wedding ring of a revolutionary dame; a clock, brass andirons and candlestick once owned by Colonel Zephaniah Leonard, officer and member of the General Court of Massachusetts; knee buckles, silk dresses of the last century, diaries, a flint lock musket, were among the articles shown. Coffee and ices were served at the close of the entertainment. The Army and Navy Chapter closes the first year of its existence with a feeling of satisfaction at the interest shown and of hope for its future work and influence.

KATHARINE R. L. ALDEN,
Regent.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CATHERINE GREENE CHAPTER, XENIA, OHIO.

THE Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized December 16, 1894, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party, at the home of the Regent, Miss Emma C. King. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, the State Regent, presided and also gave a short talk on the origin and objects of the Society. At the beginning of the year a committee was appointed for the purpose of formulating a series of by-laws modeled on those of the National Society. The constitution was adopted January 5, 1895, with the exception of one amendment and one new by-law. Since then, however, two more amendments have been made.

The Chapter was named September 22, 1895, in honor of Catherine Greene, wife of the famous General Nathanael Greene, after whom our county is named. There were nineteen charter members and we now report a membership of twenty-eight. Nine regular meetings of the Chapter have been held, one each month, except during the summer months, July and August. Also six meetings of the Board of Management. At all these

meetings the Regent, Miss Emma C. King, presided. Nine papers on the early history of Greene County and other historical subjects have been prepared and read during the past year.

The meetings have been well attended and a spirit of interest manifested through them all. On April 19, 1895, at the home of the Regent, an open meeting was held to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington. The meeting was of a patriotic nature and full of enthusiasm. On the 22d of February the Chapter was invited to celebrate that glorious anniversary with the Grand Army of the Republic post in this city, but owing to lack of time and short notice the Chapter declined. Several representatives were sent, however.

During the year Mrs. Young and Mrs. Boots have removed from Xenia but have not withdrawn their names from the Catherine Greene Chapter.

For Regent, Mrs. B. K. King; Vice-Regent, Miss Emma C. King; Registrar, Mrs. William Magee Wilson; Treasurer, Mrs. George F. Cooper; Historian, Miss Rebecca Alice Gallo-way; Secretary, Miss Helen Valerie Shearer.

HELEN VALERIE SHEARER,
Secretary.

WHAT THE SPIRIT OF '76 IS DOING.

THE Spirit of '76, the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution formed in Louisiana, held its regular monthly meeting at the residence of its Chapter Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson, on Tuesday, March 3, 1896. There was a full attendance of the Chapter, and much business of importance was transacted. It was expected that Mrs. Cuthbert Slocumb, formerly of New Orleans, would be with us, but owing to a recent bereavement in her family she was obliged to change her plans and return to the East, but it is hoped that she will be present at the next meeting, which will be held March 24.

The formation of the Chapter is now complete, and it is believed that it will grow and prosper during the coming year under the able leadership of its Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson. The by-laws to govern the Chapter have been carefully arranged, and from this time on it will proceed to transact its

business under parliamentary usages. All matter to be presented to the Chapter must be addressed to Mrs. John P. Richardson, C. R., D. A. R., 3706 St. Charles avenue. The names for membership will be presented at one meeting and acted upon at the next.

Miss Katherine L. Minor, State Regent, presented a resolution Wednesday, February 11, that the Chapter of the Spirit of '76 take up for its active work the presentation of three medals annually to the high schools of New Orleans for the three scholars who attain the highest percentage in excellence for American history. The Chapter accepted this resolution, and arrangements have been made to carry out this idea, and at the end of each school year the medals will be presented with becoming ceremonies, which will be prepared by the Chapter.

The following offices have been created and filled: Chapter Regent, Mrs. John P. Richardson; Vice Chapter Regent, Mrs. Chas. A. Conrad; Registrar, Mrs. Joseph H. Oglesby; Treasurer, Mrs. Henry Douglas Forsyth; Recording Secretary, Miss Dora Labouisse; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Evelyn Carter Krumbhaar; offices unfilled, Poetess, Historian.

A standing committee of three has been appointed to suggest subjects and arrange literary matter suitable to be brought up for discussion before the Chapter.

Now that the business pertaining to organization has been completed, much interesting work will be before the Chapter at its next meeting, including the reports from the National Congress held in Washington February 22, and lasting over several days.

It is much desired that new Chapters in this city and throughout the State will be formed. Miss Katherine L. Minor, State Regent, whose address is Southdown Plantation, Houma, Louisiana, will give all the information necessary for the formation of new Chapters. And while the States of the East and West, and even the Territories, are all busily engaged in this interesting work, let Louisiana take her place in the foremost ranks, and show her willingness to accept new ideas, when they are good, and do her share of the work along these noble lines.

TUSCARORA CHAPTER has the honor of numbering in its membership one of the eight daughters whose fathers engaged in active service in the War of the Revolution. Patriotic zeal became intensified when this Daughter, Mrs. Louisa R. Woodruff, honors the Chapter meetings with her presence. Mrs. Woodruff is the daughter of Joseph Thompson, of Coventry, Connecticut, in which town she was born in 1819. Joseph Thompson enlisted in Colonel Herman Swift's regiment, February 29, 1777, when only nineteen years of age, and served until the close of the war. This daughter was born when Joseph Thompson was sixty-three years of age; he died when she was eleven. Mrs. Woodruff has been twice married. At the age of thirty-nine she was left a widow with two children, a son and daughter. These she cared for and educated, at the same time successfully conducting the manufacturing business in which her husband had been engaged. In 1868 she married Levi Woodruff, but in the brief space of eleven years death again separated from her her husband. Mrs. Woodruff is seventy-seven years of age, interested in the affairs of to-day, and always enjoys the society of younger people. Born nearly four decades after the close of the war Mrs. Woodruff recalls few of the incidents which were probably discussed by its survivors. Mrs. Woodruff highly prizes the gold spoon presented by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, esteeming it an honor to be thus recognized.—MARY THURSTON CAMPBELL, *Historian*.

KEKESKICK CHAPTER.—During the spring of 1895 the necessity was felt of forming a Yonkers Chapter in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

We live in a region whose remarkable beauty and grandeur of scenery have a world-wide reputation, and no less rich is it in historic incident. Off the mouth of the Saw Mill, which Mrs. Lamb calls "a mad and musical creek," Hendrich Hudson anchored his boat, the Half Moon, September 13, 1609, when discovering the river which now bears his name. Then the spot where our growing city now stands was all a wilderness. In the year 1646 that solemn old Dutch adventurer, the Patroon Adrian Van Der Doank, received a grant of all the lands here-



MRS. LOUISA R. WOODRUFF,
A REAL "DAUGHTER", OF TUSCARORA CHAPTER.



abouts. Somewhat twenty-five years later Frederick Phillipse bought a large portion of this grant and in a short time erected his elegant mansion. The history of the Phillipse family and of their manor forms an interesting chapter in colonial and revolutionary annals. During the War of Independence nearly all Westchester County was neutral ground. A populous and highly cultivated region, the inhabitants suffered terribly for living between the British and American lines. They were plundered and abused by one party or the other, and St. John's church was alternately used by both armies as a hospital. Upon Locust Hill the American troops were encamped in 1781 when Rochambeau was approaching; there too Washington once had his headquarters. In 1778 Colonel Grist was stationed in the parsonage of Rev. Luke Babcock and was attacked by a combined force under Simcoe, Emmerick, and Tarleton. All about Kingsbridge and Bordham Heights numerous skirmishes took place and a chain of redoubts was constructed, traces of which may still be seen. On Valentine Hill entrenchments were cast up in the summer of 1776 and there Washington encamped a few days before the battle of White Plains. During the whole war Colonel James Delancy kept recruiting officers at Mile Square. Only a few miles to the north of us lie the localities associated with the brief career of Andre during his hapless connection with Arnold. In the vicinity of Dobbs Ferry the enemy rendezvoused after the battle of White Plains, and at Hastings a British force of six thousand men under Cornwallis embarked in boats for the attack on Fort Lee and the pursuit of Washington through the Jerseys. In front of Yonkers a naval engagement took place in 1777 between the British frigates *Rose* and *Phoenix* and the American gunboats, which were compelled to seek shelter in the mouth of the Saw Mill. No doubt these historically interesting spots and events with others will in the future be more fully discussed in our Chapter.

Memories of so honorable a past linger in our midst, and by right influence the present, and so a few women of Yonkers with patriotic impulse decided upon perpetuating the local interest in revolutionary days by forming this Chapter, which after due consideration received the old Indian name for Yonkers "Keskeskick."

The first meeting was held on June 12, 1895, at the residence of Miss Prime. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, of the National Society, was present and instructed the charter members how to organize the Chapter. She spoke most pleasantly of the growth of the National Society, of its patriotic character and power of influence and most cordially she expressed every good wish for the future of the young Chapter she that day saw begun in our city so rich in revolutionary traditions.

On Monday afternoon, October 28, Keskeskick Chapter met at the residence of the Regent, Miss Prime, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of White Plains. Miss Forsyth, New York State Regent, was the guest of the occasion and talked most interestingly of the wonderful development of the National Society, from a very small beginning into a strong band of earnest women throughout the Union, of the interest created in national history and in local historic events.

With kindly words of greeting and good will Miss Forsyth presented its charter to Keskeskick Chapter, and expressed her interest in this, the first Chapter formed under her Regentship. Miss Forsyth brought us a letter from a Chapter in far away Washington. This Chapter has in formation a collection of trees and plants grown in localities of revolutionary fame, and asks for some green thing from Valentine Hill. Willingly will we send something from the spot where our forefathers bravely took their stand, near the gateway of the Atlantic, away across our Continent to form a memento of the past near the shore of the great Pacific.

Another pleasant feature of the afternoon was the reading of a paper written by our Secretary, Miss Hermance, on the "Battle of White Plains." This paper was later complimented by receiving a place in the February number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, published in Washington by the National Society, to which our Chapter subscribes. It is intended to meet informally the first Wednesday afternoon each month to read this Magazine aloud.

Mrs. Morris Ferris, of the Daughters of the Cincinnati, another honored guest, told us in her own inimitable way something of the domestic life of the women in revolutionary days. How frugally they lived; how they swept and cooked, and spun and

sewed; how bravely they sent forth husbands and sons to endure the hardships of war. The urgencies of those times developed traits of firmness, patience, and self-denial which the advanced woman of our day seems rarely called upon to exercise. Should occasion require it, may we Daughters stand to a noble cause with equal courage and lend a strong hand to help the right as did those women in revolutionary times.

The meeting closed with resolutions calling on the Mayor and Common Council to preserve Manor Hall and its grounds on account of their historic associations. These resolutions were presented to his honor Mayor Peene at the public meeting called by him in Music Hall November 27, 1895.

A cordial invitation came for our Regent or a representative to attend a Conference of Chapter Regents of New York State held at Kingston on Wednesday, December 11. Wiltwyck Chapter invited the Regents to remain over to enjoy an historical pageant, the programme of which extended over two nights. Unfortunately our Chapter could not be represented on this interesting occasion.

On Tuesday, January 14, a meeting was held to make arrangements for an evening reception to be given February 22 in Manor Hall.

Aside from business matters a few interesting subjects claimed attention. It seems as if thus early Keskeskick Chapter extends her sympathy and her aid far outside her own borders. Mahwenawasigh Chapter, of Dutchess County, asks for assistance in furthering a project to mark by some fitting memorial the spot where was held the great convention 1788, when the Constitution of the United States was ratified by the State of New York. We are asked to assist in two ways: first, by obtaining the support of the district Senator and Assemblymen at Albany, and second, by sending to our local press prepared circular letters with the endorsement of our Chapter. As my great-great-grandfather was chairman of the Committee of Safety at Poughkeepsie and held a lieutenant colonel's commission in a Dutchess County regiment the subject especially interests me.

The Mary Bull Chapter, of Tacoma, Washington, expresses great pleasure at the prospect of receiving a sapling from

Valentine Hill and a root of box from Manor Hall Garden, which our Chapter very gladly contributed to the unique "Historical Grove" which those patriotic women are forming on far away Puget Sound. The photographs of the pretty spot accompanied the Regent's letter, and as it is located close to a large seminary for girls, we may hope that such suggestive reminders of revolutionary days may win future contingents to the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

It is a matter of regret that our Chapter was not represented at the general convention of the National Society held in Washington in February. There are so many interesting features connected with these meetings that I hope and advise that in future Keskeskick Chapter will be there represented.

The first public appearance of Keskeskick Chapter was on Saturday evening, February 22, when in Manor Hall we gave a reception to the Mayflower Society, Historical Association, Society of Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Cincinnati, Descendants of the Colonial Wars and of the War of 1812, Loyal Legion, Sons of the American Revolution, and Grand Army. We all felt proud of our beautiful old historic Manor Hall, and our guests seemed to appreciate the privilege of celebrating the birthday of our great and good Washington in the very building which was once honored by his presence. It was no slight spur to patriotic feelings to notice on many manly breasts the shining orders of various societies proving the wearers to be themselves brave men, proud to bear testimony to the bravery of their forefathers. The various addresses were most appropriate and inspiring, many of them made by representatives from kindred societies. Our honored Regent introduced the speakers in so simple and pleasing a way that we all felt proud of her, and our guests must have been agreeably impressed. One of the features of the evening was the reading of a paper written by the late General Thomas Ewing, whom we had proudly planned to have address us. The subject was, "Washington's Farewell to his Officers at the Close of the Revolutionary War." During the exercises a note was read from our Senator at Albany, stating that he had had a bill amended to prevent the erection of buildings on Manor Hall grounds.

It had been hoped that the Hon. Chauncey Depew would be present, but the most popular and much sought after gentleman was obliged to send his regrets.

The Yonkers Chapter of the Empire State Society, Sons of the American Revolution, extended an invitation to attend a special religious service commemorative of the battle of Lexington upon the evening of its one hundred and twenty-first anniversary, April 19, 1896, in the Warburton Avenue Baptist church. The Rev. Alvah S. Hobart, chaplain, presided and preached a patriotic discourse. Our Chapter was largely represented in the attentive and appreciative audience present. This occasion marks our first appearance as guests of a kindred patriotic society. The anniversary falling upon Sunday, our own celebration was arranged for to-day, Wednesday, the 22d.

Our Chapter is very young, not yet one year old. Looking back over its short existence, it seems neither unpromising nor even unfruitful. The informality which has given such a charm to our meetings must necessarily disappear with increase of membership. As the time goes on and we grow in numbers our interests will widen, new opportunities present themselves for useful and honorable effort and our influence be required for the furtherance of many a good and just cause. How active and interesting, how great, or even brilliant may be the future in store for this Chapter I cannot foretell, but I do prophesy, that with dignity and courage, we, its members, shall be individually called upon to bear ourselves as loyal women in the community where God has ordered our lives and that our individual record will have no small influence.—*Historian's Report.*

THE BALTIMORE CHAPTER of the Daughters of the American Revolution enjoyed a novel and most interesting meeting on April 13, at Mrs. B. F. Smith's, 1311 Park avenue. Mrs. Smith's beautiful rooms were in gala dress, draped with national flags, and decorated with the wild honeysuckle, lilacs, and dogwood, permeating the rooms with the beauty and fragrance of spring. Inspiration was given to the meeting by the assembled company singing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," which was immediately followed by an exceedingly clever and

charming paper written by Miss Eleanor Washington Freeland, entitled a "Sketch of Baltimore from its Foundation Through the Period of the Revolution." Miss Freeland called attention to the fact, that John Eager Howard, who gave the city most of the land upon which it now stands, has no statue nor monument erected in his honor, except such as is represented by the memory of his own noble and generous deeds. Miss Cornelia Ross Potts sang very charmingly and with much enthusiasm the "Star Spangled Banner." A fine collation was served, a specially pleasant and unique feature was the ices, representing the Peggy Stewart craft with flags flying, forts surrounded by cannon, continental soldiers in full battle accouterments, and other appropriate devices. Tiny flags, with the thirteen stars, a perfect reproduction of the original flag, were given each guest as mementoes of this happy occasion. Mrs. Jervis Spencer, Chapter Regent, Mrs. John Ritchie, State Regent, with the officers of the Society, assisted Mrs. Smith in receiving the guests among whom were several officers of the Maryland Line Chapter, recently organized.—M. LAZARUS.

SWEKATSI CHAPTER, of Ogdensburg, New York, was organized in January with eighteen charter members and the following officers: Regent, Miss Harriet L. S. Hasbrouck; Vice-Regent, Mrs. A. A. Smith; Recording Secretary, Miss Laura M. Hasbrouck; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. James R. Bill; Treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Brownlow; Registrar, Mrs. J. D. Morrison; Historian, Miss Mary L. Deane. Several new members have already been received and others will be as soon as their papers are perfected. The Chapter holds regular meetings monthly, with readings upon some selected topic in American history, quotations, and other fitting literary exercises. Informal weekly meetings, began in March for historical reading and study, are attended by those members who have time and inclination for such work. A special meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. H. C. Deane, in commemoration of Washington's birthday. In spite of wind and weather the patriotic Daughters gathered from far and near, thus demonstrating their rightful descent from the heroes of Quebec and Valley Forge. The house was tastefully decorated in honor

of the anniversary. The American flag draped the doorways and adorned the chandeliers, while the Huguenot orange, the Chapter color, gleamed across the drawing-rooms. The members of the Chapter as they arrived, each wearing a small American flag, received from the hostess a tiny hatchet tied with red, white, and blue ribbons, and when in addition the Daughters of the American Revolution rosette of colonial blue and white was pinned on, the brilliant colors and fluttering ribbons rivalled the decorations of a court. The musical and literary exercises were of a patriotic character as befitted the day. The Star Spangled Banner was sung by Miss James, who also rendered that charming song of olden times, "The Minuet." In response to the roll call each member gave a quotation from Washington, or one relating to him, ranging from grave to gay. After music came historical and biographical readings, presenting different phases of Washington's character. Among these were the hatchet story from Weem's "Life," an account of his boyish love affairs with some of his attempts at sentimental verses, letters showing his careful attention to household and economic details, etc. Engravings and photographs illustrative of Washington's life and surroundings were displayed, a bit of the cherry tree, or of a cherry tree, from Mount Vernon, and choicest of all an autograph letter of Washington to his mother, bearing the date May 24, 1794.—L. P. S.

COLUMBIA CHAPTER.—In February last the Columbia (S. C.) Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, offered a gold medal to the senior classes of the schools of the city for the best essay on a revolutionary subject. On the evening of May 15, being the anniversary of the battle of Fort Granby, the medal was presented with imposing ceremonies to the successful competitor, Miss Mary Lyles, of the South Carolina College for Women. The opera house stage was appropriately decorated in flowers, flags, laurel wreaths, and a portrait of Washington seventy-five years old. A picked chorus of gentlemen and ladies, attired in revolutionary costumes, sang "Hail Columbia," "The Star Spangled Banner," and "America," assisted by a large number of school children seated in the audience. Colonel John Peyre Thomas, in chaste lan-

guage, delivered the medal, and General Leroy Youmens, the orator of the occasion made a stirring and most eloquent address befitting the patriotic occasion. The medal is to be awarded annually by this enterprising Chapter.—Mrs. T. C. ROBERTSON, *Secretary*.

BROAD SEAL CHAPTER, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Regent, was invited to hold a meeting at the charming home of Mrs. Leroy Anderson, in Princeton, New Jersey, at one o'clock, Saturday, February 8. A number of guests from various parts of the State were also present and a sumptuous luncheon was served. Later the guests gathered in the spacious drawing-room to hear a paper read by the Historian of the Chapter. She proved to the eminent satisfaction of all the ladies who were born in New Jersey that the State had an undoubted claim to leadership in all national measures during colonial days and in the early history of the Republic. New Jersey had a legislative assembly fifteen years before New York had one.

SENECA CHAPTER.—On the evening of Washington's birthday the Seneca Chapter, Geneva, New York, held a reception in the parish building of Trinity church. The spacious rooms were draped on every side with flags, upon which hung historic pictures of interest, while the hatchet and cherry tree with the familiar legend of truth had a conspicuous place. About one hundred guests were received by the Regent and officers. Dr. H. W. Nelson, rector of Trinity church, made the opening address, commending and encouraging the Chapter in its patriotic work. Dr. Converse, chaplain of Hobart College, followed with a spirited eulogy of Washington, which was full of anecdotes, and won great applause. Copies of our national hymns were distributed as favors and heartily sung by all, Mrs. Cammann Rose accompanying on the piano. Tea was served from tastefully arranged tables, on which were displayed china and silver of ye olden time. Cakes with an air of antiquity, bearing the date 1732, proved most toothsome in spite of their apparent age, being made from the original recipe of Washington's cook. Others were surmounted with candied cherries or gilded hatchets. Even the sandwiches assumed a patriotic as-

pect, cut star shaped or encircled with the "red, white, and blue." The entertainment closed with a delightful paper by Mrs. Charles S. Burrall, entitled "Snap Shops at the Manners and Customs of Our Ancestors," her literary camera presenting vivid pictures of early life in America.

The Chapter congratulates itself on this successful celebration, and feels assured that much interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution has been awakened in the town.—
KATHARINE STEVENS BUTTS, *Regent*.

MAHONING CHAPTER (Youngstown, Ohio).—The annual election of officers of the Chapter took place at the regular January meeting, held at the residence of Mrs. A. M. Clark. The result was the reelection of the following officers: Regent, Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Arms; Secretary, Mrs. Howard B. Hills; Treasurer, Mrs. William J. Hitchcock; Registrar, Mrs. James L. Botsford; Historian, Mrs. Edward H. Hosmer. A committee of arrangements was appointed, Mesdames Dutton, Hosmer, Enwer, Nicholas, and Hills.

The October meeting was held at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor, on the 19th to commemorate the surrender of Cornwallis and the Annapolis Tea Party. A sketch of the historical tea party was read by Mrs. William J. Hitchcock. An account of the surrender of Cornwallis, from Johnson's "Yorktown Campaign," was read by Mrs. Howard B. Hills. Mrs. C. Seymour Dutton recited Whittier's lines on Yorktown. A quaint old song, entitled "Revolutionary Tea," was sung by Mrs. James L. Botsford. Miss Belle Montgomery played a medley of patriotic airs. The members all joined in singing the national hymn. Refreshments were served. The cup that cheers was not proscribed by any British tax.

The November meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. Walter D. Enwer. Mrs. Charles J. Wick, the delegate to the Atlanta Exposition, gave a graphic description of the Daughters of the American Revolution meeting there, and sang the beautiful hymn dedicated to the Daughters and distributed to the members present at the Atlanta meeting. The refreshments served were the favorite edibles of George Washington.

The December meeting was at the home of the Secretary, Mrs. Howard B. Hills, on the anniversary of the Boston Tea Party. An historical sketch of the way the Colonies viewed the tax on tea was read by Mrs. Rachel W. Taylor. Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem, "The Boston Tea Party," was read by Mrs. Arthur I. Nicholas. Tea was served. Resolutions were passed on the death of Mrs. Sarah J. Kimmel, and ordered placed on record. The Committee of Arrangements has prepared a programme for the monthly meetings.

The February meeting commemorated the birth of Washington. An ode to Washington was recited by Mrs. Walter D. Enwer. A sketch of Washington was given, followed by a sketch of "The Mother and Wife of Washington," by Mrs. Edward H. Osmer.

The Chapter numbers thirty-one members in full sympathy with the aims of the National Society.—ALICE D. HILLS, *Secretary*.

GREAT BRIDGE CHAPTER was organized in Norfolk, Virginia, February 19, 1894, chiefly through the efforts of Mrs. Hugh N. Page, Regent, and Mrs. George H. Newton, Registrar. Various hindrances prevented our meeting until the December following. After several meetings at the homes of members it was decided that a room for meetings would be more convenient. The Regent offered a room in her residence which was gratefully accepted. To furnish this suitably it was necessary to increase our treasury as well as for other work to be carried on. A reception was given in February of '95, that proved to be a social as well as financial success. The attractions offered were a choice musical programme and light refreshments to be served by many of Norfolk's most attractive girls attired in the picturesque colonial style with powdered hair and patches. Several of the gowns belonged to the revolutionary period and had been actually worn at Washington's receptions. The chief jewels were miniatures of revolutionary ancestors. The Daughters received and were much pleased with the debut of their organization and the result. The Chapter room was soon arranged, being inaugurated in April by a reception to the Advisory Board and members. The

room, decorated in the colonial colors and with banks of snowy cherry blossoms interspersed with numbers of candelabra, presented a most pleasing appearance, while the flowers recalled to mind the youthful adventure of the Father of His Country. The Regent gracefully welcomed the guests with her maiden speech. Rev. Dr. Tucker then recited his well-known poem, "Eu Dat Virginia Quintum," and was followed by Colonel William Lamb, of the Advisory Board, who read an exceedingly interesting sketch of the battle of Great Bridge, prepared by him for the occasion.

In June the Daughters canvassed the city for revolutionary relics to send to the Atlanta Exposition. Over sixty articles were collected and sent to Atlanta in August. On December 9, the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Great Bridge, the Chapter held a reception for their friends, at the close of which Mr. R. M. Hughes read a very interesting paper on "The Women of Colonial and Revolutionary Times."

In January of this year a loan exhibition of historic relics was held in the Chapter room for two weeks, the exhibit returned from Atlanta forming the nucleus. The exhibit was quite an epitome of the history of Virginia from the seventeenth century to the Mexican War. It was truly gratifying to note the interest the children took in the history of America by their frequent visits to the exhibit.

On February 12 a Colonial Ball was given to celebrate Washington's birthday, O. S., which occurred on the 11th of February. The 22d coming on Saturday and the Academy of Music not being available on the 11th it was decided to observe the 12th. The ball was the most brilliant social event that has ever taken place in Norfolk. George and Lady Washington received several hundred of their contemporaries, all of whom were attired in the beautiful costumes and rich fabrics of a century ago. Each participant represented a colonial or revolutionary ancestor or an historic character of the time. An amusing incident was the appearance of both wives of "King" Carter, who were represented by a descendant of each. The march was led by George and Lady Washington who thus opened the ball. The minuet was danced by sixteen couples in a very artistic style. Other quaint dances of the last cen-

ture followed. The boxes and galleries were filled with spectators, who were charmed with the scene.

On February 25 the Daughters of the American Revolution tendered the public schools a celebration, at which each school was given a portrait of Washington. The mayor and other prominent citizens participated in the exercises. The children sang the national airs and gave recitations of patriotic sentiment. Two thousand people witnessed the exercises. Much interest is taken in the preservation of county records by the Great Bridge Chapter, which recently gave one hundred dollars to the State for that purpose.—ROSA H. ROUNTREE, *Corresponding Secretary*.

JOHN REILY CHAPTER (Hamilton, Butler County, Ohio).—The formal organization of this Chapter took place on the afternoon of February 15, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. Estes George Rathbone. The charter members are: Mrs. Josephine Campbell Rathbone, Mrs. Harriet Wright Webster, Mrs. Mary Coggeshall Howells, Mrs. Rose Tilden Cope, Mrs. Ella Shaffer Huntington, Mrs. Ella Tracy Ross, Mrs. Mary Eleanor Ramsey Lieb, Mrs. Mary Perdue Elliott Murphy, Miss Clara Louisa Webster, Miss Grace Gray Shaffer, Miss Ruth Huntington, Miss Anna St. Clair Murphy. The following officers were appointed by the Regent, Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone: Vice-Regent, Mrs. Charles F. Huntington; Registrar, Mrs. James R. Webster; Historian, Mrs. Henry C. Howells; Secretary, Mrs. William P. Cope; Treasurer, Miss Anna St. C. Murphy.

NOVA CÆSAREA CHAPTER (Newark, N. J.).—The anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed by the Daughters of the American Revolution June 17 at a reception at the residence of Mrs. John J. Tucker, a member of the Board of Managers, on Washington avenue, Belleville. Seventy-five members of the Chapter were present in response to Mrs. Tucker's invitation. The house was decorated with the national colors, while across the front porch swung a banner bearing the inscription, "Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775." Mrs. Tucker was assisted in receiving by her two daughters-in-law and her only grandchild, little Margaret Tucker.

During the afternoon "Farmer" Peter Van Riper called and presented to the youngest daughter of the Tucker household a ring set with a ruby, diamond, and amethyst—the national colors. Mrs. David A. Depue, Regent of Nova Cæsarea Chapter, placed the ring on the chubby finger of the seventeen-month-old miss, with appropriate remarks, which were supplemented by the donor.

Little Miss Tucker stood meanwhile beside the old musket which her great-great-grandfather had carried in the Revolutionary War. On exhibition in the drawing-room was the sword which was worn by Mrs. Tucker's grandfather, John Speer, and his commission as lieutenant, signed by Governor Livingston, New Jersey's first chief executive. An old-fashioned "bull's eye" watch, which had been taken from the body of a British spy shot by Lieutenant Speer, was also displayed. Lieutenant Speer had shot the spy from the church steeple, while the English soldier was on the opposite bank of the river, and the watch that was found in the dead man's pocket was presented to him as a testimonial to his marksmanship.

Patriotic songs were sung during the afternoon by Mrs. Benjamin, of Stratford, Connecticut, while Mrs. Blewitt, of Belleville, presided at the piano. Mrs. Cornelius Van Houten, of Belleville, recited a poem entitled, "Stratford's Battalion," by Mrs. Emily M. Cornwall, of Stratford, Connecticut. The poem treats of an incident of the Revolutionary War, when the women of Stratford organized a battalion, with regular officers, as a protest against the naming of a child after Sir Thomas Gage, British commander-in-chief.

At 5 o'clock the guests, led by their hostess, sang "America," and then adjourned to the dining-room, where a repast was served. A telegram of greeting was sent by the Nova Cæsarea Chapter to the Bunker Hill Chapter who were celebrating the day at Charlestown, Massachusetts.

GEORGE TAYLOR CHAPTER, of Easton, Pennsylvania, held its March meeting at the house of the Chapter Registrar, Mrs. William S. Kirkpatrick, who is a direct descendant of Nathan Hale, a majority of the members being present. After the

business session was finished Mrs. R. B. Dawson, Historian, who was elected delegate to the Congress, read her report of the Fifth National Congress. Mrs. Thompson, of the Buffalo Chapter, then addressed the meeting on behalf of the descendants of Francis Scott Key, in whom she is much interested, and upon the work of her Chapter in the public schools of Buffalo, New York.

The George Taylor Chapter was organized in May, 1895, and numbers at present thirty members. We gave a very successful "Tea" on Washington's birthday. Some exceedingly effective tableaux were given on incidents in the life of Washington, and on local subjects. The "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill" was given by Miss Grace Ingersol Simon, assisted by a number of young ladies who illustrated the poem. The members and their guests had a very enjoyable evening.—MRS. R. B. DAWSON, *Historian*.

A RECEPTION IN THE PINE TREE STATE.

A VERY pretty colonial tea complimentary to the Sons of the American Revolution was given by Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Portland, Maine, February 22, 1896. This being the date of the annual meeting of Sons of the American Revolution held in this city, guests were present from all points in the State. Gilbert's beautiful hall, appropriately decorated with flags, bunting, plants, and flowers, wore a festival aspect, and the ladies in brilliant gowns, powdered hair, high combs, and antiquated jewelry seemed a collection of living pictures.

At 2 p. m. the doors were thrown open to visitors and the reception committee began their pleasant duty of welcoming the guests.

Tea, coffee, chocolate, punch sherbert, ice cream, sandwiches, cake, and confectionery were generously served to all and two hours were spent in this social manner. The tables were decorated with blue and white ribbons, colors of the Order, which with cut flowers and unique dress of the matrons in charge were an attractive sight.

At 4 o'clock the chairman of the Executive Committee, Mrs.

J. B. Shepherd, called the assembly to order and introduced Mrs. O. R. Lee Grow, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, who gave an address of welcome which was enthusiastically received. The address was followed by singing the Star Spangled Banner, that soul-inspiring composition so familiar to all patriots. Music was furnished by Gilbert's orchestra assisted by a centennial band. Two of Portland's sweet singers, Mrs. Jennie King Morrison and Mrs. E. D. White, contributed vocal selections.

Speeches were made by Hon. A. R. Savage, of Auburn, Professor Denio, of Bangor, Rev. Dr. Burrage, and Hon. Josiah H. Drummond, of Portland. The ladies of Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter received many compliments on the success of their colonial tea, and the guests departed expressing a wish that future anniversaries of the army may be celebrated in a similar manner by a united gathering of both societies.

MISS A. L. McDONALD,
Historian.



AUGUSTUS CADWELL BELDEN.

THIS record of the ancestry of Augustus Cadwell Belden, who died suddenly in Syracuse, March 19, 1896, is written in loving memory of one who bore his part in life's struggles with courage, with unswerving honesty and unsullied honor, and of whom it was said, "He was always true and loyal and his death is a public loss." He was proud of his lineage and loved to talk of the part taken by his ancestors in the colonial and revolutionary wars and in the war of 1812.

Richard Belden came from England in 1635 and was one of the first settlers of Wethersfield. His son Samuel went to Hatfield and in 1677 his wife Mary was murdered by the Indians. Some years afterwards Samuel married Mary Beardsley, the widow of Thomas Wells, and her daughter and Stephen, son of Samuel, married August 16, 1682. Their son, Stephen, Jr., married Mindwell Wright, daughter of Captain Benjamin Wright, the famous Indian fighter.

Stephen, Jr., and Mindwell had nine children and the sixth and seventh were twins, Moses and Aaron. Their home was in Northfield, Massachusetts, during the French and Indian wars. July 22, 1748, the Indians had their scouts out in all directions, and on the morning of the 23d, just at sunrise, Aaron started from Captain Alexander's fort to go to his mother's house on Millbrook, and then to Dickinson's fort, a little further south. Seeing him leave, the Indians by a slight detour intercepted him just north of the brook and fired as he passed

the ledge of rocks which extend out into the highway. The shot brought him down and one of the savages sprang upon him. Mr. Belden recognized the Indian as an old acquaintance and begged him to spare his life, but with a curse the Indian drew his knife, cut round his crown and placing one foot on his neck and clinching the hair with both hands jerked off the scalp entire, then striking a hatchet into his head, he left him. The people generally were in bed, but on hearing the report of the gun the watch gave the alarm. The Indians were seen and were fired upon but not harmed. Mr. Belden was alive when his brother Moses and others reached him and able to give the above particulars, but died soon after reaching the fort. An inscription, cut in the face of the rock where he fell by Thomas Elgar, reads, "Aaron Belding was killed here July the 23d, 1748."

Some years after, in times of peace, three Indians came down the river in a canoe and stopped at the tavern of Moses Belding. After drinking freely, one of the Indians related the circumstances and boasted that it was his own act. His statement left no room for doubt. Moses Belding gave orders to his wife to supply the Indians with what they should ask for, took his gun and left the house. Between sunset and dark the Indians left the tavern and went in the direction of the river. Not long after a tremendous report of a gun was heard, and during the evening Mr. Belding returned home. No questions were asked, no explanations given; but a few days afterwards a strange canoe was found lodged on the river bank. The common belief was that a raking fire of buckshot had emptied the canoe.

In 1767 Moses Belding went to Winchester, New Hampshire, just across the line from Massachusetts, and was corporal in Captain Humphrey's company, ensign in the Northern Army, and first lieutenant in the Ninth company, Third regiment. Augustus, son of Moses, was born in Northfield, January 13, 1753, and married Dezia Denison, at Guilford, Vermont, November 23, 1786.

Augustus was in Captain Eldad Wright's company, Colonel Williams's regiment, and marched to Cambridge at the Lexington alarm; was a minute man. He, with his family, came

to Onondaga County early in the century and with John Cadwell, Mr. Belden's grandfather on his mother's side, was one of the pioneers of this part of New York State.

Mr. Belden is also a lineal descendant of Deacon Stebbins, who "was on a committee to consider Endicott's defacing the colors" May, 1635; of Thomas Wells, an original settler of Wethersfield; of William Beardsley, who settled and named Stratford, Connecticut, and of Thomas Cadwell, of Hartford.

Royal Denison Belding, son of Augustus, was born February 17, 1795; married Olive Cadwell, June 6, 1816. He was in the War of 1812 and for his ability in wrestling was called "the strong man of the garrison." His children were: Harriet, born September 27, 1817; Augustus Cadwell, born June 20, 1820; James Jerome, born September 30, 1825; Mead, born February 14, 1833; Olive, born November 14, 1835.

Augustus Cadwell married Rozelia Jackson, and three sons survive him: Alvin Jackson, James Mead, and Charles Gilbert, of Syracuse, New York.

The name was restored to its original spelling (Belden) by the Rev. Joshua Belden in 1778, but not by this line until 1825.

JESSIE VAN ZILE BELDEN,
Vice-Regent of Onondaga Chapter.

A SOLDIER OF THE FRONTIER—MAJOR WILLIAM HAYMOND.

THE first Haymond in America, of which we have any knowledge, was John Haymond, who came from England to the Colony of Maryland between the years 1725 and 1735, the exact date not being known. Family tradition tells us that he was a skilled architect and came here to superintend the building of a fine house for one of the Colonists. Being favorably impressed with the country he, with his wife Margaret, settled upon a plantation in 1750 in what is now called Montgomery County, Maryland, near Rockville.

From a copy of his will, now in the possession of the family, we learn that he was a well-to-do man, owning a large number of slaves, and that the name of his plantation was Chosen

Friendship, and that he died there in 1750. His son William, the subject of our sketch, was born January 4, 1740 (O. S.), probably in Prince George County, Maryland. According to the same family tradition when but fifteen years old he accompanied the disastrous expedition under General Braddock against the French at Fort Du Quesne, where Pittsburg now is, in the year 1755. In 1758 he was in the military expedition of General Forbes against the same fort, probably serving as a private soldier, and was present at its capture.

In 1759 he enlisted in the Virginia regiment of which George Washington was the first colonel, and which was retained west of the mountains to hold the captured territory. His discharge, now in the possession of the family, states that "he has served three years, and behaved as a good soldier and faithful subject."

In 1773 that inclination to go West, which still possesses the minds of so many daring and energetic men, took possession of him, and he sold all his possessions, leaving his comfortable home, and with his wife, Cassandra Clelland (whom he had married April 19, 1763), his family and slaves, moved to the frontier beyond the Alleghenies and settled on the Monongahela River in that part of Virginia known as West Augusta. His occupation was that of a surveyor, and many of the old land surveys of that region were made by him. He was sheriff of Monongalia County and filled many offices of public trust. At the commencement of hostilities with the mother country he was thoroughly in sympathy with the Colonies, and took a prominent part in creating public sentiment in favor of independence, and on March 12, 1776, he was commissioned captain of militia by Governor Patrick Henry. Under the act of the Assembly of Virginia, passed in May, 1777, he was one of the officials selected to administer an oath to all of the male inhabitants of Monongalia County over the age of sixteen years, renouncing allegiance to King George III and swearing allegiance to the Commonwealth of Virginia. The militia at that time was organized by counties and not by regiments, there being in each county an official called a county lieutenant, who had charge of the arms and ammunition, and had authority to call out the militia. All of Major Haymond's service was in what

is now the northwest portion of West Virginia, and he was often in command of the militia in field and in garrison.

In the year 1777 the British, with their Indian allies, whose headquarters were at Detroit, made a determined effort to break up the Virginia and Pennsylvania settlements and drive the settlers east of the mountains, and for a greater part of that summer he was in command of Prickett's Fort, which was located between the present sites of Fairmount and Morgantown. November 12, 1781, he was promoted and his commission reads thus:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA:

To William Haymond, Gent., Greeting:—Know you that from special trust and confidence, which is reposed in your fidelity, courage, activity, and good conduct, our Governor, with the advice of the Council of State, and on the recommendation of the Worshipful County Court of the County of Monongalia, doth appoint you, the said William Haymond, Major in the Militia, of the said County of Monongalia.

In testimony whereof, these our letters are made patent.

Witness, Benjamin Harrison, Esquire, Governor, at Richmond, this 12th day of November, 1781.

Registered in the War Office.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

While serving near Morgantown in 1778, he sent his family for protection to Fort Kern, and here, on January 24 of that year, his daughter Sarah, my grandmother, was born. At this time the mother was suffering from that scourge of the early settlers, the smallpox, and the babe took the disease from her. Near the close of the war Major Haymond began making arrangements to go East and serve in the army there, but was prevented by the arrival of the news of peace.

This brief outline of frontier service conveys but faintly any conception of the real service given—of the anxious days when the soldier was compelled to stand, rifle in hand, to guard his home and the fields while being cultivated and the crops gathered—of the long, lonely night-watch of families huddled together in forts and blockhouses, and of the ever present terror of Indian scalping-knives. That these men fought well is evinced by the encomium passed upon them by General Washington, who in a dark and trying hour of the Revolution said: "Leave me but a banner to plant on the hills of Augusta and I will rally round me the men who will lift our bleeding country from the dust and set her free."

No wonder that after such a life our hero should, until his death, retain the habit of carrying his rifle with him and be always ready to use it when under provocation, although generally quiet and mild in disposition and in manners.

When Harrison County was formed in 1784, Major Haymond was appointed principal surveyor, at that time an office of great labor and responsibility. He traveled on horseback to Williamsburg and was there examined by the professors of William and Mary's College as to his qualifications for office, and the commission then received is now in possession of his great-grandson, Colonel Henry Haymond, of Clarksburg, West Virginia. He was a natural mathematician and mechanic and could make almost anything out of wood or iron. One of his grandsons has a little manuscript book written by him containing the principles of mathematics relating to the circle, triangle, cube, etc., which he states in the book, he worked out himself. Besides his work of surveying he was often appointed on commissions of public interest, such as laying off roads, building bridges, court-houses, etc. His work was very accurately done and his penmanship beautiful. In answer to a letter from one of his grandsons, the Hon. Albert Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury and Senator from Pennsylvania, writes from New York December 26, 1845: "I met your grandfather four times in the years 1784-1786, once at my house in Fayette County, Pennsylvania, three times at Clarksburg, every time on business. All I can say of him is that he is very intelligent, understood thoroughly every branch of his business and was an excellent officer. He was, moreover, disinterested and a man of the strictest probity and integrity. No one in that county enjoyed a higher consideration and was more universally respected."

In the autumn of 1784, Major Haymond moved to Clarksburg, where he lived about six years, and in 1790 moved again seven miles from there on a farm, the nearest postoffice being a little village very appropriately called Quiet Dell. Here, in 1791, he built the first frame house ever built in Harrison County, a quaint story-and-a-half house with the old-fashioned small window panes, and perhaps the oddest chimney ever built. It is of solid stone, triangular in shape, and so large that it forms the di-

vision between two rooms, and affords ample room for three generous-sized grates. The front part of the house is still standing and looks as if it might last another century. Here he lived the remainder of his life. His negroes, unable to endure the hardships of pioneer life, had died some years before, and in 1788 his first wife died. In 1789 he married his second wife, Mary Powers, and was the father of nineteen children, twelve of whom lived to maturity. He was an affectionate father, and it is said that at one time traded what is now a valuable farm for some maple sugar which one of his boys was very anxious to have. These trades were not uncommon in those days, as land was worth almost nothing, and it is said this practice has made sad havoc in some instances with the validity of land titles. He was not avaricious, and while from his position and knowledge he might have acquired large landed estates, he was satisfied with one or two small farms. He was not a farmer, and never gave the farms any attention, except to direct what crops should be planted.

For more than thirty years, with true Virginia hospitality, he kept open house to all comers, and would have scorned to take a cent for any man's entertainment. Perhaps there never was a more silent man. He would be out surveying all day and not speak one unnecessary word. It is said that once while away surveying his house burned, and when he came home he found the family eating their dinner in wood house. He greeted them, looked around to see if they were all safe, and sat down to dinner. His wife said, "William, don't you miss anything?" "Why, yes," he replied, "the house," and nothing more was said on the subject. The only joke he was ever known to perpetuate was while on the march to Fort Du Quesne he slipped a heavy piece of iron (part of a wagon iron) into the knapsack of one of his comrades. On the day they marched in to occupy the fort, he found this same piece of iron in his own knapsack, it having been passed from one to another in the company. The only person with whom he conversed much was his old army friend, Benjamin Wilson, who was appointed clerk of Harrison County at its formation, and who named the county for his old friend, Governor Benjamin Harrison.

One of Major Haymond's nieces married the great Indian hunter, Simon Kenton, and among the guests of my father's home, in my childhood days, I remember distinctly William Miller Kenton, a son of Simon, whom I was told was my father's cousin. He was a large, good-looking man, with fair hair and gray, twinkling eyes, who always had some scheme of great magnitude on hand, the merits of which he would dwell upon for hours. One of these I remember was buying up swamp lands and draining them, a scheme which was then scouted at, as good lands were very cheap. But time has proved he was right, as these swamp lands are now considered the most valuable.

Another distinguished trait of Major Haymond was his perfect truthfulness. He was never required to take an oath in any court of justice, his word always being considered as good as his bond. Not only was he truthful himself but he required others to be also. A young man who was eating at his table was offered a particular dish which he refused, saying he did not want it. But a few moments afterwards he asked for the same dish, when the Major interposed, saying, "No, sir, you said you did not want it, and you must speak the truth at my table."

In 1821 the old hero died, having held the office of county surveyor for thirty-seven years, and was buried in the old Haymond burying ground, surrounded by the lands and homes of his immediate descendants. Although so quiet a man, his traits and habits were strongly impressed upon his family. The office of county surveyor remained in the family until about six years ago, when his grandson, Colonel Sidney Haymond, refused to serve longer. Nearly all of his sons and grandsons have been excellent mathematicians. One of them, the late Dr. William S. Haymond, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was known all over the United States and mathematical problems were sent him from all over the country, none of which, it is said, he was unable to solve. The home and lands of the sterling old frontiersman still remain in the family, dearly prized and loved, but far more highly valued is the inheritance of character bequeathed, and so sacredly has it been preserved

that the name of Haymond is still in Harrison County a synonym of patriotism, truth, and honesty.

"None but the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

JANE CLARKE HARVEY.

Tacoma, Wash., March 10, 1896.

RANSOMS IN THE REVOLUTION—CONTINUED.

Wright, in his "Plymouth Sketches," says: "Colonel Denison had to meet a concealed foe; the morass literally swarmed with savages, and while our people were partially upon a plain they became the objects of deliberate aim from the concealed savage warriors. In a few moments they had picked out Colonel Dorrance, Captains Ransom and Whittlesey, who, like brave men as they were, fell in the front ranks. Of the fifteen officers eleven were slain. Every captain of the six companies, including Ransom and Durkee, was found dead at the front of the lines."

The place where they fell is about a mile above the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg depot, at Wyoming Station, and very nearly on the bed of the track of that road. Captain Ransom's body was found near Fort Wintermoot, with a musket shot through the thigh, his head severed from his shoulders, and his whole body scarred with gashes. It was identified by the shoe and knee buckles. Captain Ransom's son, George Palmer Ransom, who enlisted at the age of fourteen years, and had served with his father all through the war, was with Captain Spaulding's company the day of the massacre, and was hastening to the scene of hostilities, but it was still forty-five miles distant. Upon his arrival he helped to bury the dead, among them his father. The battle ground presented a melancholy spectacle, as most of the bodies were unrecognizable.

When General Sullivan invaded the Indian country in 1779 George Palmer Ransom was at his post, and he was taken prisoner by a party of Butler's rangers and Indians in December, 1780. He was first taken to Niagara. On their way he suffered much from cold and hunger. During the next summer he

was sent to Montreal, thence to Prisoner's Island, where there were one hundred and sixty-seven other American captives. In after years Colonel Ransom was fond of relating how they tried to while away time. One of their number was a negro fiddler, and even though they were ironed together they would dance four and six-hand reels, jigs, hornpipes, etc., and when there were four ironed to one bar they would dance what they then called the "York reel." These balls were held as a means of keeping warm. They were obliged to suffer all sorts of indignities at the hands of the Tory officers in command. On the 9th day of June, 1781, George Palmer Ransom and two others made their escape from the island. They wandered through the dense wilderness towards Lake Champlain, which they reached after three days and nights of intense suffering. He next went to a kinsman, at Pultney, Vermont; thence to Connecticut; from there he joined his company attached to Colonel Butler's regiment, stationed at West Point, where he remained until he was honorably discharged at the close of the war. Rare, indeed, is the case presented of a son serving through the whole of the revolutionary contest, and of his father serving several years, and laying down his life in the same noble cause.

George Palmer Ransom was colonel of the militia for many years after the war. His long training in the revolutionary service made him very punctilious in his intercourse. His word was his bond. He died in 1850, in his eighty-ninth year, and was buried with military honors. The following extract is from Wright's "Plymouth Sketches." "When the smoke of the musketry over his last resting-place cleared away and we moved off in silence from his grave, the reflection came home to the heart that we had consigned to earth a man of many virtues, whose strong arm and resolute will had made their impression in the framework and superstructure of free and republican America."

Another son of Captain Ransom, Samuel, was in the battle of Wyoming and had his arm broken by a ball, and escaped by swimming the river and diving when the savages shot at him from the shore. Samuel, while yet a youth, was prominent in the Pennsylvania land troubles, and with the Pennymites on

one hand and Indian raids on the other had a pretty lively time in protecting his mother and sisters.

Wright says, "The only remaining instance of Indian atrocity committed on our people of which we have knowledge was that upon Samuel Ransom, son of Captain Ransom. The house of his deceased father was attacked on the 10th of March, 1781, in the night; the following spring after his brother had been carried into captivity, being aware that the house was surrounded by Indians he took his gun and walked out; the moon shining brightly, the Indians discovered him and fired upon him, breaking one arm. He coolly and deliberately rested his gun against the house and with his remaining arm fired and brought down his man. This success, accompanied by the discharge of a gun at random within the house, by John Rogers, at the same time, induced the marauding party to fly, leaving their dead comrade upon the field."

Miner, in his Wyoming History, says, "Verily the service and the blood of the Ransoms have been a portion of that seed from which have sprung up the independence, freedom, and prosperity, which make happy our favored land. And may the men of the present generation take pattern from these noble spirits and resolve to give everything, even life itself, to defend the glorious cause of liberty and law."

The women of the Ransom family were industrious, virtuous and courageous, and endured with fortitude the cruel hardships incident to the perilous circumstances which surrounded them, and faithfully endured to the end the bitter trials of their life.

The records of the victories achieved by the bravery of the men and the women of 1776 is an heritage of which every true American should feel proud. And it is incumbent upon us (the Daughters of the American Revolution) to forget their faults, to imitate their virtues, to profit by their example, and keep their memory ever fresh and green in the hearts of their posterity.

FANNIE PRICE RHODES,

Philadelphia Chapter, D. A. R.



A LETTER

WRITTEN BY DAVID ZEISBERGER, A MORAVIAN MISSIONARY,
TO AN OFFICER AT FORT PITT FROM CUCHOCKUNK (COO-
CHOCKING) NOW COSHOCTON ON THE MUSKINGUM.

November 16, 1777.

DEAR SIR

As Capt White Eyes is going to the Fort, I will not omit to acquaint you how matters are here with us. Since my last we have been pretty quiet and not many warriors have passed by here, except a small party of Mohawks and now eight days ago fourteen Wyondots and two white men with them who came from Detroit and as much as we know went to Wheeling, John Montour being in their company. Sometime ago fifty Frenchmen as we heard came over the Lake to Guyahoga and gave the Delaware and Munsies who live there the Tomhawk and desired them to go with them to Ligonier. Captain Pipe not being at home they consented and forty men went with the French but Pipe met them on the Road, reproved the French for deceiving his people in his absence and told them that they were only servants and had no power to hand the Tomhawk to them, nobody neither could force him to take it, whereupon the greatest part of the Indians turned back again. Captains John Killbuck and Pipe are gone to Detroit, upon what business Captain White Eyes can tell you better, they did not desire me to write for them so I suppose they do not approve of what you proposed to them. The Shawnese (Cornstalks people) perhaps will move from their place and come to Cuchackunk this Winter. They lately sent Messengers who consulted with the Chiefs here about that matter and as now Messengers from hence are on their way thither, we shall soon hear what they are resolved to do; of the Mingoes we have heard nothing since the Half King was here, it seems as if they were tired of going to War any more or rather frightened. We heard that after their last return they went over the Lake and asked the Wyondot Chiefs counsel and advice what they should do because the Virginians would soon be upon them. The

Wyondot Chief answered them that they had begun the War and had always encouraged others to go to war, they had now brought it to pass what they always had wished for, he therefore could give them no other advice than to be strong and fight as Men.

Captain White Eyes intends to stay at the Fort two or three days and and I wish you would let him return again as soon as possible for none of the Counsellors are at home to do business if anything should happen, but if occasion should require to detain him longer, please to let the people here know of it that they may not be uneasy about him, for some apprehend because the Cornstalk lost his life at the Kenhawa, White Eyes might be served so to, if he therefore stays out above the time he has appointed them they will surely think so. The Letter General Hand sent to me last, the Messenger lost it by the way which I was very sorry for. I suppose you will by this time have some news from below the country, if you can favor me with any you will much oblige

Sir Your most hble Servt

(Signed)

D. ZEISBERGER.

NOTES.

The Indians mentioned in this letter were chiefs of great influence in the tribes west of the Allegheny Mountains, their speeches at the council fires were eloquent and earnest, and had they all joined the British during the Revolution the scattered frontier settlements would have been destroyed. The Moravian missionaries, Zeisberger and Heckewelder, and their converts hindered a general rising of the savages. The Indians were kept quiet at Fort Pitt by the influence of Colonel Morgan, though Governor Hamilton sent agents from Detroit to incite them to war (Life and Times of D. Zeisberger).

Captain Pipe (Hopocan) was one of those who joined the Tories. He was a famous war chief of the Wolf tribe of the Delawares. During the Revolution he was the most implacable of the savage enemies of the Americans. We first heard of him in 1763 at the investment of Fort Pitt by the Indians. He led the Delawares against General Crawford in 1782. He fought in the campaign of 1790 against General Harmer, and at St. Clair's defeat distinguished himself by his barbarities. He died a few days previous to the total defeat of the confederate tribes by Anthony Wayne. He was cunning, bold, and ambitious. He wished to revenge the wrongs the Indians had suffered from the settlers.

In 1778 some Tories, McKee, Elliott, Girty, and others who had escaped from Pittsburg, told the Indians "that they must arm and be off immediately, and kill all the Americans wherever they found them, for they had determined to destroy all the Indians and possess themselves of their country."

Captain Pipe made a speech to his men, saying every man was an enemy to his country who endeavored to dissuade them from going out against the Americans. Captain White Eyes then made such an earnest, spirited and pathetic speech, in which he warned them that they would

be destroyed as a nation, that the men declared they would obey his orders and remain neutral.

White Eyes was a greater chief than Pipe. His eyes were whiter in color than Indians' eyes are usually. His proper name was Kuquethagechton. He succeeded the great chief Netowatmees, and was noted for sound judgment and prudence, though also valiant in war. He was looked upon as the prop of the nation, and his death, of smallpox, while accompanying General Mackintosh with his army to the Muskingum was greatly lamented.

Gelemend, called John Killbuck by the whites, succeeded White Eyes as chief counsellor of the Turtle tribe, and endeavored also to keep the nation at peace. He was converted to Christianity by the Moravians, and lived with them, receiving in baptism the name of William Henry. He died in 1811 (Bulletin Historical Society of Pennsylvania). Gelemend was the son of the great war chief Killbuck, who was so hostile to the whites, and who led the warriors on many a murderous expedition, the most noted being the battle of "The Trough" (Valley of Virginia, Kercheval).

Cornstalk, a Shawnee, commanded the Indians at the battle of Point Pleasant with fine generalship, though he had previously advocated peace. While detained as a hostage at the fort on the Kanawha he was murdered by some white men in revenge for a man recently killed by the Indians while hunting. His murder was considered one of the worst of the war (Dunmon's war). Like Logan, he was "conspicuous for intelligence, bravery, and misfortune." The Half King was Poniwacan, a Wyandot.

MARY O'HARA DARLINGTON,

Pittsburg.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE beautiful miniature which we present this month as frontispiece was painted at Mount Vernon in 1798 by Robert Field, an English amateur. He executed four miniatures from studies made at that time. This one he gave to the family, and in 1825 Justice Bushrod Washington presented it through General Lafayette to Simon Boliver, Presidente Libertador. It was highly prized by the patriot leader of Venezuela, and worn as a decoration. The statue of Boliver at Caracas has this miniature engraved upon the breast. It is now in the possession of Guzman Blanco. The miniature and the rich case, with lock of Washington's hair, is reproduced from a fine engraving in "El Centenario de Bolivar," July 24, 1883.—E. B. J.

THE Recording Secretary General, Daughters of the American Revolution, desires to announce that in conformity with a recent order passed by the National Board of Management, all charters have been assigned a national number, according to the date of issuance by the National Society, and as the numbering of said charters is now complete, all Chapters desiring to obtain the number of their respective charters can be furnished with such information by writing to this office. (The number is engrossed on left-hand corner of charter.)

MRS. MARY S. LOCKWOOD AT SARATOGA.—When the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution had been regaled for three days upon Saratoga past and present, there was naturally some apprehension as to what Mrs. Lockwood could find of interest on Tuesday the 8th to present to the Federation of New York Clubs.

She successfully solved the problem and regaled her listeners from an entirely different standpoint. She marshalled before us the regal redman, placed him in majestic environments

and then pictured the first intrusion of the whites until she reached "An excursion party to these parts 'personally conducted' by one Burgoyne," when she launched into patriotic eloquence. It was considered the unique address of the series, and as I listened I thought what a general she would make to lead a forlorn hope.—ELIZABETH BRYANT JOHNSTON.

WHEN, last February, Mme. Anna von Rydingsvärd, Regent of the Boston Tea Party Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was elected State Regent of Massachusetts, the Chapter which she founded, having been organized less than a year, felt bereft indeed. With leader gone, and all ignorant of the work to be done, or the best way to do it, the Daughters found the crisis before them a severe test of their patriotism and devotion. Both proved equal to the demand, however, and at the last meeting for the season, held June 16, the Chapter found itself with a full corps of officers and many applicants for membership. Through the generosity of their former Regent the Chapter owns a good-sized fragment of Plymouth Rock, bits of which the members wear in the "hub" of their pins. On June 17 the patriotic societies of Quincy, Massachusetts, erected a cairn on the spot where Abigail Adams and her son John watched the battle of Bunker Hill, and invited assistance from the other organizations interested in historic work. The Boston Tea Party Chapter sent a representative with a piece of its precious fragment of Plymouth Rock, and with the suggestion that as that rock in its entirety was at the base of our Republic this little clipping from it might be placed at the very summit of the cairn. The same week our honored President General, Mrs. Stevenson, was in Boston, and this Chapter sent a cordial note of welcome and a bunch of fragrant roses to greet her on her arrival.—ELLEN WAY ALLEN, *Treasurer*.

THE small but historic city of Frederick, Maryland, proud of the "Patriot Poet," annually celebrates Flag Day with a memorial service around the grave of Francis Scott Key. This year a large gathering of citizens and visitors, escorted by the

St. John's Cadets, marched from Court Square to the cemetery not more than a quarter of a mile distant. The opening hymn, "Before the Lord We Bow," was from the pen of Key, followed by a prayer, a brief address, and a short poem. A handsome new flag was unfurled while "The Star Spangled Banner" awakened the echoes of the valley. The impressive service was closed by strewing the graves of Key and his wife, Mary Taylor Key, with flowers and singing a patriotic song to the beloved air of "Maryland, My Maryland."

In the evening a fine audience gathered in the opera house to listen to Miss Elizabeth Bryant Johnston's interesting lecture on "Washington and His Portraits." The lecture was beautifully illustrated by fifty reproductions, which with their history and a clearly drawn comparison of their merits and claims cover an instructive and agreeable hour. The proceeds on this occasion were for "The Key Monument Fund."

WE regret that the account of the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Saratoga has not reached us in time for this issue of the Magazine.

DR. MCGEE's notes on our library will be omitted this month on account of the death of her son Donald.

THREE Chapters have been organized in Illinois since the 22d of February. The Illini Chapter, of Ottawa, Mrs. Phebe A. Sherwood, Regent. The Peoria Chapter, Peoria, Miss Caroline M. Rice, Regent. The Princeton Illinois Chapter, of Princeton, Mrs. Darline S. Reeve, Regent. The last Chapter has been named the Princeton Illinois Chapter to distinguish it from Princeton Chapters in other States.

THE following letter has been received by the State Regent of Illinois :

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI, *June 15, 1896.*

MY DEAR MADAM : Your kind and considerate letter of May 30 to Mrs. James F. Fallon, expressing the sincere and profound sympathy of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois for the sufferers by the recent cyclone in this city, was read at our Chapter meeting, June 13. The Secretary was requested to tender you and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois our heartfelt thanks for your kind

remembrance of us. I am happy to say that none of our members suffered personal injury, though many lost financially by the unroofing of the buildings and entire destruction of others. Believe me, yours sincerely,

ELLEN K. BASCOMB,

Secretary St. Louis Chapter, D. A. R., 2305 Lucas Place.

A NUMBER of contributions to the Continental Hall Fund have been received since the June report of the Treasurer General, viz :

Through Chicago Chapter—

Mrs. Henry Shepard,	\$25 00
Mrs. Charles B. Stewart,	25 00
Miss A. T. Ewing,	10 00
Mrs. J. H. Walker,	10 00
Mrs. A. T. Galt,	10 00
Mrs. Almon Brooks,	10 00
Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot,	10 00
Mrs. Charles Fitzsimmons,	10 00
Mrs. E. H. Brush,	10 00
Mrs. Jacob L. Loose,	25 00
Mrs. Newton R. Stone (<i>nee</i> Fannie J. Wetherill),	5 00

Through Warren and Prescott Chapters—

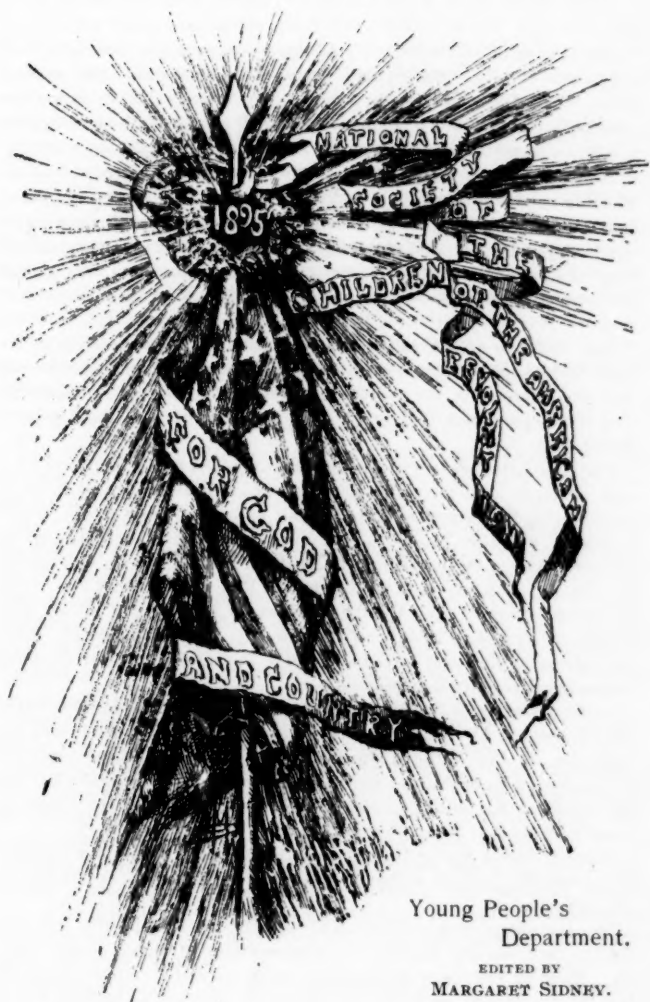
Mrs. Samuel Eliot,	10 00
Mrs. G. L. Pratt,	10 00
Mrs. Frederick Warren,	10 00
Mrs. A. L. Barber, Washington, District of Columbia,	10 00

Making a total of, \$190 00

Let the good work continue.

At the time of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held in St. Paul, Minnesota, during the first week in September, a room in the women's headquarters has been set apart for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Local Daughters will be in attendance to welcome their visiting sisters, to give needful information, and to render courteous attention. A register will be kept, where all visiting Daughters are requested to sign, with city location, thus to facilitate the meeting of friends. A reception will be given on Friday afternoon, September 4, by the State Regent and local Chapter Regents in honor of their guests.





MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST.

Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

THE Fourth of July—Liberty's birthday—is over for 1896. Glorious old Fourth of July! Each year it becomes more splendid in its opportunities than ever before for impressing the Nation's history upon our young people. What has it done this year for our Children of the American Revolution? To begin with, we must take record of the grand rally at Saratoga, New York, the third public meeting of our organization. The first one was held July 4, 1895, in the old South Meeting House, Boston, Massachusetts. The second one was the annual meeting at Washington, District of Columbia, February 22, 1896. To Saratoga belongs the honor of the third gathering, July 6, 1896, which was a most overwhelming success. We cannot do better than to quote from the *Saratogian*, July 6:

The Children of the American Revolution displayed fully as much patriotism as their elders this morning when they assembled in the town hall to participate in the exercises held in connection with the celebration of Independence Day by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution.

The attendance was very large and the exercises of an interesting nature. Shortly after 10.15 o'clock a band of children costumed in white and carrying flags marched into the hall and upon the platform where they sang "Yankee Doodle" with much enthusiasm, accompanied by Professor Kelsey on the piano. Following the song, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Durant, the "Salute to the Flag" given, and the "Star Spangled Banner" sung by the children, at the close of which Mrs. George P. Lawton, President of the Saratoga Children's Society, made an address of welcome introducing Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, Massachusetts. Mrs. Lawton said:

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children: Under the happy inspiration of Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, the founder of the Children's National Society and the patriotism of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a vigorous and enthusiastic young society, the Children of the American Revolution has been developed with a growth almost as remarkable as that of the mother Society.

In many States of our Union to-day the children salute the national flag; sing the patriotic anthems, and learn the revolutionary history of our country.

We, Daughters of the American Revolution, teach them, it is true, but they in turn stir and excite us to greater efforts in behalf of our country. Here in our beautiful Saratoga, with its historic associations, we feel this impulse as we would not elsewhere. We are so fortunate as to hold the (third) great national gathering of the Children of the American Revolution. Last summer they were assembled in the historic Old South Church in Boston; on February 22 they were called

together in the National Capital at Washington, and under the shadow of the great monument to the Father of His Country. What could be more fitting than this assemblage of the children of the heroes on the historic ground of Saratoga, where the first great victory was won which secured that independence which we now celebrate.

We hope that every year the Children of the American Revolution will return to Saratoga for their Fourth of July celebration. On this occasion we are especially happy in being associated with the union of Sons and Daughters.

We are honored by the presence of many officers of the National Society, especially by that of one of the Vice-Presidents General, Mrs. McKee, who represents the National Board of both Societies, the Daughters and our own, and yet more by that of the eminent President General of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, a lady distinguished alike for her ability and her patriotism.

I have the honor of introducing to you Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, who will address us on the purposes and methods of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution.

AN UNCONQUERABLE ARMY.

The appearance of Mrs. Lothrop, who is President General of the Children of the American Revolution was the signal for a cordial ovation. She said :

The National Society of the Children of the American Revolution to the local Society of Saratoga—the Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution and the Citizens of Saratoga, Greeting: For your splendid demonstration that hospitality is one of the first laws of the most refined and beneficent civilization; for the beauty that you have lavishly evolved for our gratification and delight; for the loving care and solicitude for our enjoyment you have exercised in this, our visit to you, we thank you most heartily.

For the unbounded success that has followed your efforts, we congratulate you, knowing that the potent cause of such eminent success is your patriotic fervor. You are true to the memory of your forefathers; in striving to honor them, you are honored. Gratitude and veneration for the past, with the "spirit of progress," mark this day of days. We crown Saratoga in our hearts as queen of the summer of 1896.

When General Washington entered Providence March 13, 1781, he was met by a company of children bearing torches. The treason of Arnold was cutting his heart sorely, and many gloomy forebodings forced their way into his intrepid spirit. The children crowded around him eagerly and called him "Father."

Washington turned to Count Dumas and seized his hand—"We may be beaten by the British," he exclaimed with great emotion, "it is in the chance of war; but, behold, an army which they can never conquer."

The thought rises within me, how would Washington, our father, have

rejoiced to see our army of Children of the American Revolution gathering from every State in the Union into this glorious organization. He would indeed turn and say, "Behold an army which can never be conquered."

As our constituency is composed of children and youth, we can make but little showing as to members from this army to-day. Young people cannot travel without their parents; they are dependent upon older people not only for chaperonage, but for the means to come to such a celebration as is ours to-day. So that it is possible for few beside local members of the Saratoga Society to be present. But because we do not see them all before us with the force of numbers to tell us of their growth and prosperity, let us not lose sight of the fact that from Maine to California—from old New England's stormy coast to the gulf stream—we have them, living, throbbing realities, earnest and valiant, "an army that cannot be conquered," marching on with solidly increasing ranks to victory.

Just here I want to beg all persons interested in the growth of children and youth toward best development to so arrange their plans, as to conduct the young people under their charge on historic trips just such as this was planned to be for them. The value of a few days spent here, eloquent of revolutionary deeds; the contagion of patriotic fervor that glows with the interchange of thoughts fired by love of country, as we see it beaming in the eye, and ringing in the voices of our countrymen and country women—think you these are mean things to put before your children, oh, fathers and mothers. Bring the Children of the American Revolution, I plead with you, the next time you have an opportunity, to a gathering such as this. And you will help to build fortresses and bulwarks to protect liberty and good citizenship; when you strengthen and fortify the minds and spirits of the youth of our land, you are leading them by eloquent object lessons to the principles and the institutions we venerate here.

On the 17th of June, Bunker Hill day, I stood on old Sudbury Hill, Massachusetts—there in the center of the town on a high slope looking down on the churches and guarding the town hall, and the schools, was the monument dedicated to the soldiers and sailors of the Revolutionary War, whose unveiling and dedication we had been summoned to witness. It was the figure of the "minute man" as from his plow he ran, calm and unflinching, yet meek in his glory—granite and bronze—tell again the grand story, "So shall he ever be, Herald of liberty!" And as the large and floating flags were drawn gracefully away by the two young girls, descendants of revolutionary soldiers, behold that wondrously magnetic figure to which all eyes were turned! It brought back the time and the scene, when—

Over the highway old,
With banner, and song, and jest,
In uniform gay, eight hundred strong
Are marching out to ward the West.

Waiting, the minute men,
"In the fear of God" on the hill
Calming the hot blood patiently,
Are holding their rifles still.

Beaming is now the sun—
With healing in each bright ray,
The earth is waking to life anew
This beautiful April day.

Nature is smiling sweet
From meadow, and wood, and hill,
And a simple task it seems to be
To conquer this hamlet still.

Passing the jest along,
The jubilant host march on
To the easy honor of victory,
Like that of Lexington.

Swiftly the message ran
Through villages on its way,
Bringing the minute men instantly
To hold the town that day.

Quietly on the hill,
Drawn back from river and road,
These yeomen gather from plough and
field,
To wait alone with God.

Bravely the words that come,
Pealing down these hundred years,
Voicing their trust in the God of might,
And ringing into their ears.

Fearless and faithful words,
Hear them so martial and clear :
" Let us stand our ground, and if we die,
Praise God, we will die right here."

Fiercely rages beneath
Destruction and pillage dire ;
Liberty's signal crashes and falls,
Destroyed in the vandal's fire ;

Hardest of all to wait,
To say coolly, one by one,
" We will never fire a single shot
Unless first fired upon."

Listen ! sharp the command !
Bayonet and gun in place,
The rallying point of the Nation's war,
The old North Bridge, they face.

Holding war council there,
On God they trustingly wait ;
Sublimely the Century keeps for them
A grand and glorious fate.

Single the shot—a volley,
Two minute men fall—are dead !
Now speaks America in her guns,
The waiting-time is fled.

Faithfully now they fight,
Freedom is theirs at last,
The tyrant's hold is loosening now,
The die of war is cast.

Clinching the trusty gun,
Keenly sighting the foe,
With muscles unbound from the long re-
straint,
They lay the enemy low.

Sharply rings the battle,
While the river rolls between,
Hushing its gentle murmuring, as
It plays over banks of green.

Quickly give o'er—'tis done !
Provincials are masters of war ;
Flee while you may, O brilliant foe,
Report to your King afar.

The president of the day, in his address of dedication, made the needs of the children and the youth of his town the keynote of his eloquent speech. He seemed like one upon whom is born the overpowering necessity of pleading work for the young people, now, before an instant of time is wasted, that whatever is possible, might be wrought so that they may be made to realize the heroism of those who went before, whereby it may stimulate the heroic life and endeavor now. " Let us take," he said, " in this town, the responsibility of the children and the youth upon ourselves, and see that they are conducted to all the historic places in our neighborhood. Let us make them understand how we love and honor them, and for what. Let us give up time to this work of interesting the children in revolutionary and colonial history, and keep at it until they love it. If we do nothing else, let us do this work."

On my return home, one of the first pieces of work laid out by me, is to organize a Society of Children of the American Revolution in old Sudbury. Let us see what can be accomplished in a town whose spirit is like this. Faithful to their children, they do not rest idly on their fine ancestry and their deeds of past heroism. They look well to the grandest work the world ever saw—that of enlisting their children into such an army as Washington described, " the army which cannot be conquered."

Friends, the cause of the child is triumphant. History and poem, song and story, are thrilling with the part played by the child in all the phases

and conditions, the episodes and emergencies of life. Child-influence and child-power have wrought powerfully on the human mind ever since our Saviour's words made them immortal—"even a little child shall lead them." Way back before the days made stormy by the Revolutionary War, the children of the Colonies played no mean part in the struggle for religious and civil liberty. Aloft on an hundred hills gleamed the beacon light of liberty that made the sky red with terrible portent of the bloody conflict, and childish eyes looked up to it and were not dismayed. Anecdote and story, tradition and fact, answer our efforts to find the parts enacted by the heroic little ones. Not all the privation and fear and distress were borne by the men and women of those days. The child-soul was the arena of the more terrible conflict, because its tender youth magnified fear, and its inexperienced imagination distorted facts. Brave deeds and valiant courage marked the path those little feet trod. What wonder then that their descendants should be drummer boys in the Revolutionary War at the age of eleven, twelve, and thirteen years; or little powder monkeys; or harder still than going into the thick of the battle, that the young boy and the girl of 1775 should stay at home and guard the farms and the children? They were children in those days who were grave and hard-working, with little thought for play, and small outlook of hope for anything but privation, suffering—aye, for possible violent death in defence of their country. Surely they belonged to "the army which could not be conquered." And now, one hundred and twenty-one years later, in their names I ask: what are our duties to the youth belonging to us?

As the rivers run toward the sea resistlessly and surely, just so certain are our children to be carried toward the places of Government, of social affairs, of municipal authority, of all the manifold positions of public and private trusts now filled by us—their fathers and mothers. Do we love our country? No need to ask the question, when we look around this audience, into the kindling eye, upon the glowing cheek, and when we remember the splendid display of patriotism through this town during the past days. Love of country is here; love of our children and youth constrain us all—everything is to our hand, but the torch to apply the spark to the watch-fire. What is this torch of liberty? It is—it is the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution that is kindling the beacon fires on the hills and in the vales, in the cities and in the hamlets of our land. By the glow of these fires, the gleaming lines of history—the deathless principles of men who, under God, planted and perpetuated the country, stand out in the living light.

I bring you greeting from over fifteen hundred members verified in our national archives. Sixty-eight Societies send you by letter and by word of mouth, most loving and loyal good wishes. I also offer greeting from the twenty-five hundred young people who are filling out their blanks.

From the splendid New York City Society of 125 members, presided over by the rare executive ability of Mrs. Story, flashes the spontane-

ous expression of earnest devotion to this cause, and cordial response to you. From the Old Glory Society of New Orleans, marching on so solidly under the leadership of Mrs. Scannell, come over the wires, cordial expressions of coöperation with you. From Mrs. Burdette's glowing, earnest Society, the "Ethan Allen," in Vermont; from our glorious banner State for 1896 of Connecticut, and from Mrs. Hubbard's gallant Valentine Holt Society on the shores of California—North, South, East, and West—there are brought thanks and congratulations freighted with heartfelt wishes. God bless them all, our army of valiant young Societies!

Oh, Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution, truly a most valiant army is pressing onward into your ranks.

Already we are passing recruits to you, as they graduate from us. Our aim is to have them trained and directed in such a way, that when they reach you, they may realize the full importance of what it means to become members of such grand organizations, comprising as you do, the best American womanhood and manhood. An army restless and mighty as the sea are we to become, as our "Father Washington" said of those other children like to ours, "Behold an army which cannot be conquered!"

The hymn composed in honor of the occasion by Miss Nelly Walworth was then sung; followed by greetings from national officers, which were read by Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, Vice-President General of the Children of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, July 2, 1896.

I thank you for the invitation which it gave me great pleasure to receive, to unite with the Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the citizens of Saratoga in celebrating the day which above all others as a Nation, we love to honor; and my regret is extreme that circumstances will detain me at home. Believing the exercises of the week will be full of holiest joy to those so fortunate as to be able to participate, and that from them will flow great inspiration to all parts of our beloved land, I have the honor to remain

Very sincerely yours,

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4, 1896.

Words fail me in which to fully express the regret I feel in not being able to be present on the morning of the 6th, when the Children of the American Revolution will assemble in Saratoga to celebrate the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. You, as our National President, will tell them of the sacrifices, the heroism and the magnificent results attained by the patriotic efforts of our ancestors, and through what rough ways they had to grasp the stars that shine on our banner to-day. Permit me to convey through you, my greetings to the young people. I would like to look into their bright faces and to shake hands with each one of them. With kind regards to Mrs. McKee and to Mrs. Lawton, and wishing you every success in your noble work, I am

Very sincerely,

ROSA WRIGHT SMITH,

Registrar General, National Society Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Amos G. Draper, Treasurer General Daughters of the American Revolution, now followed in a speech that won all hearts, old and young. [Ed.—We are extremely sorry that we have no copy of this excellent address to give, Mrs. Draper speaking extemporaneously.]

"Columbia our Country" was then sung, followed by the address of Miss Mary Isabella Forsyth, State Regent of New York Daughters of American Revolution, and State Promoter of Children of the American Revolution, which will appear next month.

Remarks were then made by Bishop John P. Newman, State Promoter of the Children of the American Revolution. The Bishop said in part: "Were I an artist I would paint a picture for immortality—this splendid audience before me and this fairy scene on the stage—these young Americans, in purest white, each wearing the flag of liberty and all marching and counter-marching to that grand old song—"The Star Spangled Banner." The Bishop then questioned the children on their knowledge of American history, who wrote the Declaration of Independence? who was the first President of the United States? who is President now? who will be the next President? which caused much amusement. The good Bishop placed much stress on the educational feature of this movement, and reminded the audience that the great statesmen of ancient Greece had the laws reduced to verse and mothers sang them to their children." Then he addressed Mrs. Lothrop, saying: "Madam, you are doing a great work for our country, something too long neglected; you are laying your patriotic hand upon American childhood, impressing upon the young heart duty to their country and training these boys and girls to a higher and a better citizenship; and Madam, long after you have passed to the heaven of your rewards, the rising generation of happy Americans will rise up and call you blessed."

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, State Promoter Children of the American Revolution, was unable to be present, but sent her admirable address which will be given next month.

GREETINGS from many local Societies all over the country and one from Mr. S. V. White, of Brooklyn, New York, were then read by Mrs. McKee. These, with the greetings given in person by visiting delegates of the Societies of the Children of the American Revolution, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, President of the "College Park" Society, of Atlanta, Georgia, Miss Carrie E. Rogers, President of the new Society in Norwich, Connecticut, and little Margaret M. Lothrop, Secretary of "Old North Bridge" Society, of Concord, Massachusetts, will be given in these columns next month.

THE National Society, Children of the American Revolution, being now so large, 1,538 registered members and 68 Societies, the National President announces that she has this month appointed Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander (Mrs. T. H.) as Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of local Societies.

EVERY member will please read carefully and obey the Notices and Vacation hints in July number. The Question Box is crowded out this month. The Young People's Department has two pages less than usual on account of space needed by the other departments.

SEND on as quickly as possible, the reports of your Fourth of July meetings. And now begin to plan for the 19th of September, the day on which was delivered the Farewell Address of Washington.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. SALOUEL MCKINLEY BUSSEY.

LINES suggested by the death of Mrs. Salouel McKinley Bussey, who departed this life on the morning of July 16, 1895.

Though sorrow mourns the lovely dust that lies beneath the sod,
Faith looks upon a spirit-queen among the fields of God;
The bliss of angels and the balm that quiets every pain
Have filled her cup and life to her is beautiful again!

Upon her stainless brow she wears a crown of softer beams
Than ever wrapped the summer rose, or lured the world to dreams;
And on her lips, by music touched, a sweeter hymn is born
Than ever roused the sleeping buds or ushered back the dawn.

The mysteries of time and space, the spring of love divine;
The secrets of the land and sea, the pearl-cover and the mine;—
Philosophies of every school her sage instructors prove,
And wisdom adds her cultured lore to heaven's crown of love.

Naught in the universe of God is hidden from her eyes,
For in their clear, unclouded depths the light of heaven lies.
In perfect knowledge she has found the bliss for which she sighed,
And, at the feet of him she loved, her faith is glorified.

L. L. KNIGHT.

The death of this noble and brilliant lady, in the prime of life and just as her career of usefulness was beginning to approach its zenith, is indeed a sorrowful dispensation.

No one enjoyed the love and confidence of a larger circle of friends than Mrs. Bussey. Her life was truly a benediction and, from a human point of view, no greater calamity could befall her friends than her sad death.

In personal beauty Mrs. Bussey had few equals. Richly endowed with all the graces of form and feature that constitute beauty of outline, Mrs. Bussey possessed a loveliness of character that was even more charming than her person. Her disposition was gentle and affectionate and her playful smile resembled the rich qualities of a sunbeam. Self-denial was one

of the distinguishing traits of her character and she frequently exhausted her own strength to promote the good of others. In return for this unselfish devotion to her friends she received the recompense of loyal friendship and numbered countless hearts among her conquests.

Mrs. Bussey belonged to one of the oldest and best families in the South. Her father was the late Ebenezer Davies McKinley, of Newnan, Georgia, one of the most distinguished citizens of Georgia. Her mother, whose maiden name was Miss Annie Reed, was the daughter of Colonel Jesse Reed, of Brunswick County, Virginia, a gallant officer in the last war with England and a member of the State Assembly from Brunswick County. Colonel Reed married Miss Susan Maclin, of Virginia, a daughter of Colonel James Maclin, of St. Andrew's parish and a descendant of Frederick Maclin, a distinguished member from Brunswick County of the famous Convention of 1776. The Maclin family were descended from two brothers, William and John, who came from Scotland to Virginia in 1735 and were among the early colonial patriots who gave to the Old Dominion its prestige among the Colonies.

On her father's side of the house Mrs. Bussey was descended from the Davies, Cummins, and McKinleys from Wales and Scotland, who came to America, with other Covenanters, to escape religious persecution. The noted divine Rev. Samuel Davies, President of Princeton College in 1749, was a member of the Davies branch of her family. Her ancestors were all noted for their culture and zeal for learning. The Rev. Francis Cummins, D. D., who preached to Presbyterian parishes in South Carolina and Georgia for fifty years, was Mrs. Bussey's great-grandfather. The McKinley family has long been one of the leading families of Georgia. Dr. Archibald Carlisle McKinley, her grandfather, was a noted physician and moved from Abbeville, South Carolina, to Lexington, Georgia, nearly one hundred years ago. Her father, Ebenezer Davies McKinley, and his two brothers, Charles Goodloe and William McKinley, were among the ablest members of the Georgia bar before the war. Her uncle, Francis Cummins McKinley, established the first store in Atlanta prior to the building of the Georgia railroad.

Mrs. Bussey was one of the founders of the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the first local Chapter established in the United States. For the first two years she was chairman of the Board of Managers and her able direction helped to make this Chapter one of the foremost in the sisterhood. She was recently elected a member of the Georgia Society of Colonial Dames of America.

The members of the immediate household, bereaved by the sad death of Mrs. Bussey, are two brothers, Messrs. Nathaniel and Joseph E. McKinley; two sisters, Mrs. Francis Scales and Miss Julia McKinley, and one niece, Miss Estelle Whelan. Among her nearest relatives are Carlisle McKinley, editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, and author of "An Appeal to Pharoah," the book that created such a stir in the literary world a few years ago: Mrs. W. H. Sims, wife of the first Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Judge Howell Cobb, and Mrs. John Thomas, of Athens; Mrs. Guy McKinley, of Milledgeville, and Mrs. William Wyly and Archibald Carlisle McKinley, of Sapelo Island.

MRS. BETSEY KENDALL KING.—It is the sad duty of the Catherine Greene Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Xenia, Ohio, to chronicle the death of its honored and revered Regent, Mrs. Betsey Kendall King, who died March 3, 1896, at the age of eighty-three years and three months. Mrs. King was one of the pioneers of Ohio, and among the first settlers of Xenia, having come from Connecticut when the stage coach was the most commodious mode of travel then known.

The Chapter in deepest sympathy for those whom she loved passed the following in memoriam:

The members of the Catherine Greene Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution mourn the loss of their honored Regent, and extend the deepest sympathy to her sorrowing family. They realize fully that her removal has caused such a heart ache that only God in his goodness can ease the great pain. She who served her God so faithfully, proved to all with whom she came in contact the reality of her service, in her beautiful devotion to her family and to the Church of Christ. Always cheerful, always happy, courteous, and kind, it was a pleasure to be in her home, and those who have enjoyed her society will ever remember her forgetfulness of self, her consideration of the comfort of others, and her genuine goodness. She made the sensitive tenderness of youth joyful; she made the strength and activity of manhood hopeful

and aspiring ; she kept bright and enduring the sufferings of the heroes of the Revolution ; she brought to our times the hallowed memories of the deeds of Seventy-six, and kept sacred the cause of freedom in the hearts and lives of the soldiers of the Revolution ; she brought no weak devotion to a cause she embraced.

"What can we do when the unbeholden
Hangs, in a night, wherewith we dare not cope ?
What, but to look sunward, and with face golden
Speak to each other softly of hope."

The Chapter grieves with you, for their Regent has been taken from them, their oldest member has been removed, but her memory will ever be a bright one, and will remain "Till the day breaks and the shadows flee away."

MRS. HENRY H. EARLY,
Historian.

MRS. CHARLES M. GILMAN.—Entered into life at Southport, Connecticut, June 11, 1896, Mary Ogden Bulkley, wife of Charles M. Gilman and Registrar of the Dorothy Ripley Chapter from its organization in 1893. To this, her special work, she brought a scholarly accuracy and thoroughness, and to the wider field of the National Society an enthusiastic sympathy and comprehension, characteristic of herself, her training, and her inheritance. The steadfast truth and sincerity, the unselfish kindness and generosity which make her loss irreparable to Chapter, church, and community were fairest and brightest where she was best known. There remains a loneliness not to be assuaged ; a heartache not to be cured ; a longing not to be stilled until

"— the raptured greeting
On Canaan's happy shore "

shall unite forever the family, most of whose members have already greeted her.

The Dorothy Ripley Chapter, loving and honoring her memory, feel that her word to them would be "to close up the ranks and press forward."

BRACKETT—MCGEE.—Two members of our Board have been deeply afflicted within the last month. Colonel Brackett, husband of Mrs. Brackett, our First Vice-President General, after a long and suffering illness passed into rest June 25.

On the same day little Donald McGee, infant son of Dr. Anita Newcomb McGee, died of meningitis, in Atlantic City.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
OF THE
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

National Board of Management
1896

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La Normandie, Washington, D. C.

First Vice President General.

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1225 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C.

Attorney General.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof, will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C."

Application should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The applicant must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order, *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, June 4, at ten o'clock a. m., Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, the President General, presiding.

Members present: Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Hichborn, Mrs. Dennison, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Dickson, Mrs. Boynton, Mrs. Keim, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Lindsay, Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Main, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Brockett, Mrs. Draper, Miss Johnston, Miss Wilbur, Dr. Harrison, Dr. McGee, Mrs. Ritchie, Miss Miller, Mrs. Sims, Mrs. Crabbe, and Mrs. Allen.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain General.

It being announced that the Regent of the New York City Chapter, Mrs. Donald McLean, was in the city and desired a special audience at this meeting, Mrs. Brackett moved that an invitation be extended to Mrs. McLean. The vote on this motion was unanimous.

Mrs. Foote asked permission to convey the invitation to Mrs. McLean, who, upon being presented to the Board, said: "Madame President, Ladies, in the five years I have been associated with the Daughters I have never had the pleasure of entering these sacred precincts, and I am much indebted to the ladies for this courtesy."

The Recording Secretary General commenced the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

The Treasurer General moved that the report be read in sections. This being agreed to, the minutes of the first day's session were submitted to the Board for their consideration.

Dr. McGee asked if the entire correspondence between the President General and Mrs. McLean should appear in the minutes?

The President General replied: "Dr. McGee will remember that by order of the Board it has been decided that certain portions of the minutes can be omitted in the Magazine."

Mrs. Brackett said: "We are obliged to have absolutely correct minutes for the purpose of reference, but it is not necessary to have it all go out in the Magazine."

The President General said: "The Chair would be very much dissatisfied indeed if all that matter should be omitted from the Magazine. It should stand on record, for the Chair has heard from many directions, from Philadelphia and other cities, of the very great indiscretion the President General used in interfering in local matters. As President General I cannot allow this charge to stand. With all due honor to Mrs. McLean (she needed no endorsement from me), I cannot allow it to go out before all the Daughters that I had done these things, and *not* say I had *not* done them."

Mrs. Ritchie said: "Is it good policy, that is, do we make ourselves appear reliable if it is understood that we do not publish our minutes precisely as they are? What transpires should be recorded. It might

make us, perhaps, a little more careful as to what we should say. When we pick up the Magazine—those of us who do not attend the Board meetings—we lose our interest if we find that things are not reported that go on."

The President General added: "I fear that the ladies who are not in the habit of being here will get a wrong impression concerning the withholding of things from the minutes. There have been things which have happened on our Board that could not well go upon the records. As far as anything personal is concerned, the Chair would be glad that it be printed in full, but it was in deference to others that it should not be so. I think our State Regent from Maryland would sustain us in that."

Mrs. Brackett: "Madam President, the Senate of the United States constantly expunges from its minutes."

Miss Johnston said that it was not so much to expunge any action as a few injudicious remarks.

Mrs. Ritchie: "I still think it would be safer if we were to be guided by the law about what is right, as in this case."

Dr. McGee said that she did not think it well to make a distinction and not print everything that went into the minutes which were to be kept in the archives of the Society.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of Friday's session.

Upon a suggestion of the Corresponding Secretary General, it was decided to suspend the regular order of business in order to give Mrs. McLean an opportunity to address the Board.

At the conclusion of Mrs. McLean's remarks a vote of thanks was sent by the National Board to the New York City Chapter for the energy and enthusiasm shown in the Loan Exhibit of last month, to which Mrs. McLean responded, "I thank you, ladies, very heartily in the name of my Chapter, and I am sure your words will inspire and encourage them. Madam President, Ladies, *au revoir!*"

The fact of a State organization having been formed was discussed, and this being questioned, Dr. McGee read from the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE referred to an extract relating to the formation of a State organization in Rhode Island.

The President General announced that as Mrs. Seymour had a matter to present to the Board the regular business would be suspended for a short time longer.

Mrs. Seymour: "Madam President, Ladies of the Board, I thank you for yielding to me. This is a novel matter I present to you. It is a request from Miss Eleanor Margaret Freeland, a young girl graduate, who applies for admission to our Society, asking that her papers may be passed upon and the news of her admission telegraphed her immediately so that it may reach her before the close of the graduating exercises."

Mrs. Seymour displayed to the Board a photograph of this young lady in graduating costume which she had received.

The President General said: "We all love these young school-girl graduates. The Chair suggests that action be taken upon this."

The Recording Secretary General was ordered to cast the ballot for Miss Freeland's election, and it was moved and carried that a telegram be sent acquainting her of the action of the Board.

Mrs. Griscom, of Haverford, Pennsylvania, was announced and presented by the President General to the ladies of the Board. The object of Mrs. Griscom's visit was to invite the ladies of the Board to a reception to be given the Philadelphia Chapter at her home in Haverford, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 9th inst., the trip to be made in Mrs. Griscom's private car.

Dr. McGee moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Mrs. Griscom for this courteous invitation. Seconded by Mrs. Foote. Mrs. Buchanan called for a rising vote, which was unanimous.

The minutes of May 11 were then read by the Recording Secretary.

The minutes were accepted as amended.

The regular business of the June meeting began with the reading of the report of the Recording Secretary General:

Number of letters written, 82; number of postals, 13. Charters issued since last report as follows: "Torrington," Torrington, Connecticut; "Ormsby," Manchester, Vermont; "Continental," Washington, District of Columbia; "Dorothy Quincy Hancock," Greenfield, Massachusetts; "Fort Nelson," Portsmouth, Virginia; "George Clymer," Towanda, Pennsylvania; "Multonomah," Portland, Oregon; "Illini," Ottawa, Illinois; "George Rogers Clarke," Oak Park, Illinois; "Ashuelot," Keene, New Hampshire; "Betsey Ross," Lawrence, Massachusetts; "Topeka," Topeka, Kansas; "Emma Hart Willard," Berlin, Connecticut; "Judge Samuel McDowell," Cynthiana, Kentucky; "Bellevue," St. Albans, Vermont; "Sabra Trumbull," Rockville, Connecticut; "Wyoming," Wyoming, Ohio (re-issue).

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 2; applications for charters awaiting verification, 9; application blanks for charters issued, 11. Expenses of desk, as per itemized account, \$4.67.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—Application blanks issued, 222; constitutions, 526; Caldwell circulars, 376; information circulars, 271; circulars about dues, 383; circulars relative to purchase of blanks, 137; letters written, 30; amount expended for postage and incidentals, \$8.64.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRIET D. MITCHELL.

Report accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter from "La Puerta del Oro" Chapter, of California, stating that this Chapter is about to publish their by-laws, and requesting the privilege of having copies of the constitution of 1895 of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, bound in with them.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Corresponding Secretary General should inform this Chapter that the constitutions of 1895 contain some errors, and that the National Board should not permit any further circulation of them, but that they can have copies of the constitution published in 1896. Upon discussion of this motion it was decided that no immediate definite action be taken at this session, but that the Corresponding Secretary General should have further correspondence with this Chapter upon the subject.

The Corresponding Secretary General inquired if it is the desire of the Board that this Chapter be allowed to reprint the constitution, adding that errors may be made in doing this.

It was moved and carried that the privilege of reprinting the constitution be not granted, it being unwise to establish this precedent on account of the errors that might occur in the reprinting of the same.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter received from Mrs. Stevenson, written by a lady of the Sequoia Chapter, requesting the opinion of the Board as to the constitutionality of a Chapter by-law which only permits those persons who are invited to join the Chapter.

The President General stated that in replying to this letter she informed this lady that she had no authority over these things, but that the matter would be submitted to the Board, and the decision thereon communicated by the Corresponding Secretary General.

Mrs. Brackett expressed the following opinion on this subject: "Our constitution says that the by-laws of Chapters must not conflict with the constitution. The point in this case is that a member must be invited in order to join a Chapter. The invitation is the point which I make. This is contrary to our constitution. I also desire to say, Madam President, that some two or three years ago the Board passed a resolution requiring every organized Chapter to send its by-laws to the National Society and they would be turned over to the officer in charge of organization; that they would be carefully compared and every precaution taken that they should not conflict with the constitution. These matters coming up show the necessity of this work being done."

Mrs. Hichborn stated that an effort was being made to procure the by-laws of every Chapter, and that they were being carefully compared.

Various opinions were expressed on this subject of the constitutionality of the by-laws referred to, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. Draper, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Foote, Miss Miller, and Dr. McGee expressing their views respectively, and at the conclusion Mrs. Boynton moved: "That the Corresponding Secretary General be authorized to inform the lady making this inquiry that no by-laws of Chapters can be made in conflict with the constitution. Therefore it is illegal to make any limitations in the by-laws other than constitutional ones."

A rising vote was taken on Mrs. Boynton's motion, which was carried by 23 to 4.

Dr. McGee then offered the following: "That admission of members to Chapters by invitation only is not in harmony with the spirit of our

Society. Yet although we do not like the Chapter usage in question we cannot interfere with Chapter rules regarding membership."

Motion lost, 9 to 6.

Mrs. Brackett moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m.

Carried.

The adjourned meeting was called to order Thursday, at two o'clock p. m., the President General presiding.

The Corresponding Secretary General was requested to continue her report, and announced the receipt of a letter from the Century Publishing Company, requesting the President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, to write an introduction for a new book about to be published by this company, who also desired to use the seal and insignia of the Society.

It was moved and carried that the Corresponding Secretary General be instructed to inform the Century Company that they may have the privilege of using the insignia but not the seal.

In regard to the advisability of writing an introduction to the book, the President General requested the advice of the Board.

Mrs. Ritchie moved: "That Mrs. Stevenson, as President General, Daughters of the American Revolution, accept the invitation of the Century Company to write an introduction to a patriotic volume to be shortly issued by that company." Carried.

A letter was read by the Corresponding Secretary General from Mrs. Alice Morse Earle, Regent Long Island Society, Daughters of the Revolution.

A letter was also read by the Recording Secretary General from Mrs. Holbrook, General Secretary of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution. The purport of these letters being of great interest to all members of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that from the General Secretary is inserted in full:

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, May 30, 1896.

Mrs. C. E. MAIN, *Secretary General, D. A. R.*

Dear Madam: At a meeting of the General Society, Daughters of the Revolution, held in New York City, May 28, the following preamble and motion were presented:

Mrs. President: Believing that the existence of two separate societies, namely, the "Daughters of the Revolution," and the "Daughters of the American Revolution," having identical objects, identical rules of admission, and nearly identical names, is detrimental to the interests of both societies, and a hinderance to the prosecution of their patriotic work; is provocative of injurious comment and criticism, and is the means of frequent confusion in the public mind, and the cause of much distrust of both societies; we, the members of the Long Island Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, hereby express our desire for a union of the two societies under a single name, constitution, and government.

And to the furtherance of that union, in behalf of the Long Island Daughters of the Revolution, I hereby move the appointment within twenty days from this date, by the Executive Board of this General Society, of a Consolidation Committee, consisting of five members of this General Society, with alternates, to consult with a similar committee appointed by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, and that the Secretary General of the Daughters of the Revolution be instructed to communicate with the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, transmitting a complete copy of these motions and preamble, asking the appointment of a similar committee in the addressed Society, and requesting the name of place and date for a conference of these committees of said societies; to discuss the proposed union, the means for its accomplishment, and the basis and terms upon which it should be made.

(Signed)

ALICE MORSE EARLE,
Regent Long Island Society, D. R.

Kindly notify me of the appointment of this committee requested and of the place and date of the proposed conference.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) VIOLA V. HOLBROOK,
Secretary General, D. R.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to confer with a similar committee of the Daughters of the Revolution with a view to effect this union." Carried.

A desire that the President General name the place of meeting and the members of this committee was unanimously expressed.

The Chair asked the indulgence of the Board for a little delay in appointing this Consolidation Committee.

Mrs. Brackett moved: "That the National Board of Management invite this committee to be its guest during the session for consolidation." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General moved that the time of the meeting be laid upon the table until after the appointment of the committee. Carried.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRARS GENERAL.—Mrs. Seymour reported: Applications for membership presented June 4, 1896, 391; ancestors verified May 7, 555; applications on hand not verified, 27; applications on hand verified awaiting dues, 18; badge permits issued, 67; supplementary papers verified, 17.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett reported: Applications for membership presented June 4, 1896, 224; ancestors verified May 7, 560; applications on hand not verified, 20; supplementary papers verified, 21; applications on hand verified awaiting dues, 29; badge permits issued, 42; resigned, 3; deceased, 2.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brockett stated that she had admitted six "own Daughters,"

also announced that the card catalogue is up to date, 687 applications having been gone over and the ancestors approved. Also, that the card catalogue case which was purchased some time ago is too small and a new one will be required, that prices for same have been obtained and will be presented in due course.

Mrs. Seymour presented to the library of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution a book entitled, "The Life of General Pinckney," by his grandson, Rev. Chas. Colesworth Pinckney, on behalf of Mrs. Frances M. Jones, Regent of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, of Charleston, South Carolina.

Dr. McGee inquired if this book ought not to be presented by her, as Librarian General. Mrs. Seymour said this would be left with the Board. It was decided that the matter should remain as it now stands.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—Appointment of Chapter Regents by State Regents have been made as follows: Mrs. Laura J. M. Noyes, Carthage, Illinois; Mrs. Cora Belle Bickford, Biddeford, Maine; Mrs. Sarah E. White, Farmingham, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie L. S. Putnum, Manistique, Michigan; Mrs. Stella Louise Winchester, St. Joseph, Michigan; Mrs. Katharine Weeks, Mount Clemens, Michigan; Mrs. Clara Hyde Hogg, Cadiz, Ohio (for Harrison County); Mrs. Nellie B. Taylor, Scranton, Pennsylvania (for Lackawanna County); Mrs. Ellen Shaw K. Waddill, Cheraw, South Carolina; Mrs. Abbie Wardlaw Scudder, Shelbyville, Tennessee; Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, Salt Lake City, Utah; Mrs. Virginia Foulkes, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin; Mrs. Mariette T. Olin, Racine, Wisconsin.

The organization of the following Chapters is reported: "Marylands Line," Baltimore, Maryland, organized May 12, 1896; the "Le Ray de Charmount," Watertown, New York, organized May 23, 1896; the "Urbana," Urbana, Ohio, organized May 23, 1896.

Letters of acceptance have been received from Mrs. Laura B. Pound, Lincoln, Nebraska, and Miss Sarah A. Worcester, Urbana, Ohio.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JENNIE FRANKLIN HICHBORN.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Allen, State Regent of Utah, said: "Madam President, with the permission of the Board, I would like to make a few remarks in regard to Mrs. Harriet W. Sells, the 'real Daughter,' just appointed Chapter Regent for Salt Lake City. We are hoping that with such a head Daughters of the American Revolution matters in that locality will receive a great impetus. Mrs. Sells's father enlisted in the Continental Army at the age of sixteen and was honorably discharged at the age of nineteen. Mrs. Sells herself is a woman of unusual gifts and fine education. Her husband has been a high official here in Washington and Lieutenant Governor of Utah. The Daughters of the American Revolution honors itself as well as Mrs. Sells in electing her a member."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER GENERAL was read and accepted.

The Treasurer General presented to the Board the names of four members who had been dropped for non-payment of dues.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The following books have been received during the past month :

Munsell's Index to American Genealogies, fourth edition (purchased by order of the Board), a discount was obtained by the Librarian General ; Lossing's Eminent Americans, from Miss Fedora Wilbur ; One Hundred Years of a Nation's Life, from the same ; Congressional Directory, Fifty-fourth Congress, First Session, from Mrs. Hull ; Goodwin's Dolly Madison, from Chas. Scribner's Sons ; Earle's Margaret Winthrop, from the same ; Notes and Queries, Vol II, Third Series, from Mr. McAlarney ; Miller's Directory of Frederick City and County (Maryland), from Mr. Bielfeldt, through Mrs. Ritchie ; Laws of the United States Governing Pensions, Government Document ; Fuller's Address on Inauguration of George Washington, from Mrs. Foote ; Address on the Acceptance by Congress of the Statue of James A. Garfield, Government publication, from the same ; Peters's "A Century of Presidents," from the author ; Bolton's Genealogical Research in Libraries, leaflet, from the author ; Balch and Foster's Patriotic Primer for the Little Citizen, from Mr. Wallace Foster ; Chart of the "Stars and Stripes," "Flags of America," and leaflets, from the same ; a *fine fac simile* of the Declaration of Independence, from the same, (by order of the Board this has been framed and is hanging in the Board room ; it being a better copy than the one we previously possessed.)

Society Publications.

Register Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, National Commandery, 1896 ; National Society Sons of the American Revolution Year Book, 1894, also Proceedings of Congress of '92 and '93 ; Year Book of the Holland Society of New York, '92 to '95, three volumes. (The above five volumes were presented at the request of the Librarian General, in exchange for Lineage Books, Vol. 1.) Sons of the American Revolution, Kentucky Society Year Book, 1896, from Mr. Quinsberry, through Mrs. Brockett.

Periodicals.

Our Country, Vols. I and II, bound ; Putnam's Monthly Historical Magazine, back numbers ; Demorest's Family Magazine, November 1895, two copies.

A special price has been made for us on Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, but not on Johnson's Cyclopedia. The purchase of one of these books and also of Windsor's Handbook of the Revolution is recommended. Subscription to the Calendar of Wills to be published by the Colonial Dames of New York is also desirable.

(Signed)

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

Report accepted.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Librarian General be authorized to purchase Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography and Windsor's Handbook of the Revolution at the price designated by her. Carried.

Mrs. Henry moved that Hadyn's Genealogy be purchased. Carried.

REPORT OF HISTORIAN GENERAL.—Miss Johnston stated that the work of the Lineage Book is going on very well and upon the same lines. In regard to the type-written copies that are sent in they have proved most unsatisfactory and perplexing. The expenses of this office have been kept within limitations. Miss Johnston desired instructions as to the illustrations of the second volume of the Lineage Book.

Dr. McGee moved that the second volume of the Lineage Book contain the portraits of the national officers of the second year, except such portraits as appeared in the first volume. Carried.

The Historian General requested permission to speak of a matter in connection with the observance of the centenary of Washington's Farewell Address. This being granted, a request was made by her for the issuance of a circular on this subject, the cost of which, it was stated, would be \$7 or \$8 per thousand. This was voted upon and carried.

Miss Johnston informed the Board that great interest had been manifested in the proposed observance of this centenary by presidents of colleges, superintendents of schools, etc., and asked for instructions as to the distribution of these circulars.

Mrs. Henry moved that the Historian General use her own judgment in this matter. Carried.

Miss Johnston called the attention of the Board to a matter which had been placed before her, viz: the historical exhibition that is to be held in Toronto, Canada, in 1897, commemorative of the four hundredth anniversary of John Sebastian Cabot. A member of the Canadian Parliament, Hon. Oliver A. Howland, had sent papers to be submitted to the Board soliciting the interest of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society in this celebration.

The Historian General was instructed to answer this letter expressing the cordial interest of the Board of Management in the proposed event.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—A special meeting of the Executive Committee was held on May 19, when bids for stationery from Caldwell & Co., the Bailey, Banks & Biddle Co., of Philadelphia, Mrs. Thomson, of Washington, District of Columbia, and Tiffany & Co., of New York, were read.

Caldwell & Co. giving the most reasonable bids, it was moved and carried "That we accept Caldwell's bid for paper at \$1.15 per ream."

This firm also offers to give to the Society ten per cent. on every sale made by them.

The chairman suggested that the Corresponding Secretary General inform Caldwell & Co. that their bid has been accepted, requesting this firm to send something that can be presented to the Board on June 4, so that the matter of the stationery can be settled before the summer.

Various details were mentioned which should be submitted by the Corresponding Secretary General, and the latter was requested to inform

Caldwell & Co. that this matter must come before the Executive Committee.

At the regular meeting of the committee on June 2, all the members being present, the Corresponding Secretary General stated that a formal contract from Caldwell & Co. had been received in the matter of the stationery, also that this firm had made all their arrangements for the manufacture of the paper, and that an order could be filled within a month. The contract was read by the Corresponding Secretary General to the committee, and it was decided to accept it with the slight alteration of the words, "for a ton of paper," the Corresponding Secretary General being instructed to communicate this to the firm. (The contract was here read in full by the Recording Secretary General.)

The Corresponding Secretary General also reported that Caldwell & Co. acquiesced in the decision of the Board, that hereafter only sample spoons be kept at the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution, orders for the same taken by the Curator to be filled from their store.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT,
Acting Chairman,
CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.—The Finance Committee submit list of bills approved and signed by them as correct.

They recommend that the Treasurer General be authorized to invest \$2,500 of the permanent fund in her hands in a guaranteed first mortgage loan bearing six per cent. interest.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

VIRGINIA MILLER, *Chairman,*
ELIZABETH TOWNSON BULLOCK.

Mrs. Nash moved that the report be accepted and the recommendation acted upon.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.—Dr. Harrison, chairman, submitted the following: "The Auditing Committee have had five meetings to audit the books of the Treasurer General and the Business Manager of the Magazine, and find that all disbursements and receipts of the funds of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution are accounted for.

Submitted this 4th day of June, 1896.

(Signed)

JULIA CLEVES HARRISON,
HELEN MASON BOYNTON,
AGNES MARTIN DENNISON.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—The committee has held one meeting during the month. In accordance with the request of the

Board of May 11, 1896, the committee solicited additional bids and received the following. The bids were then presented.

Mrs. Bullock moved that the lowest bid (Nichol's) on 5,000 constitutions be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Allen moved that the lowest bid for all the printing be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett asked if these bids had been requested through the mail, if no personal interview had been held with the dealer?

The chairman of the Printing Committee replied that the matter had been attended to through the mail, and she had seen no dealer in person.

Mrs. Brackett said: "The reason I ask this question is that there has been so much said in town about our unbusiness-like methods. The reported action of the chairman of this committee has brought ridicule and adverse criticism on our Society. There is one dealer, a reliable man, who says he was approached by the chairman of the Printing Committee and asked to bid above Mrs. Thomson—to put in what he called a 'straw' bid. She told him the Society was perfectly satisfied with Mrs. Thomson's work, and his bid was solicited only as a form to satisfy the public. He put in his bid knowing he was to go above Mrs. Thomson. These matters are the common talk on the street. I went to see this gentleman to ask if this was true, and he made the statement I have given."

Mrs. Draper: "This is a grave charge, and in justice to the chairman of the Printing Committee, I would ask that if these things are going on the minutes, she be given a chance to make some explanation."

Mrs. Brackett: "Because this charge is so grave and so serious is the reason I make it."

It was decided to defer the consideration of the report of the Printing Committee until to-morrow.

Mrs. Brockett spoke of an order for certificates, dated April 2, that the Registrars General knew nothing whatever about, at the same time showing a copy of the only order the Registrars General had given for certificates, and requested a correction or explanation of this.

The President General stated that as it had been decided to defer the consideration of the report of the Printing Committee until to-morrow, this matter would be taken up at that time.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY RELICS was then read by Mrs. Lindsay, owing to the absence of the chairman, as follows:

A meeting of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics was held May 18, at the residence of the chairman. Present: The chairman, Mrs. William Lindsay, and Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote. Much interest and enthusiasm were shown by the members present.

A communication from Professor Goode, offering a case, or cases, at the Smithsonian, was received and the offer accepted. The cases are to be used until the Daughters erect their national hall, which it is to be hoped will be in the near future.

On May 23 the committee visited the Smithsonian, carrying with them

such relics as they had. Professor Goode and Professor J. Howard Clark received the articles and stated that in a few weeks they would be placed in the case properly labeled and ready for exhibition.

The relics deposited were: Three bronze medals, struck in honor of the Marquis de Lafayette, which was presented by Mrs. Robert Stockwell Hatcher, Regent of the General de Lafayette Chapter, of Lafayette, Indiana, to this Society, as shown by the official minutes, dated June 7, 1894, and published in the July number, 1894, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

A teaspoon made from the buckles of Ephraim Sawyer, a revolutionary patriot, presented by Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote, his descendant.

An ink-stand of General Frye, of revolutionary fame, presented by Mrs. Frye, through Mrs. Foote. (The silver tray upon which this bottle was placed is of Flemish manufacture, and has been in the family of Mrs. Frye over six hundred years.)

The offer of Professor Goode to place with the relics the spinning wheel from which the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution was copied was accepted. One of the insignia and also a copy of the Magazine of the Society will be placed in the case; also two letters now in the hands of the chairman, written by daughters of revolutionary patriots, one whom is ninety-three years of age.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote also presented a most interesting relic, consisting of a Washington badge.

The chairman has received the offer of a chair from Washington's headquarters in Morristown, New Jersey, and also a piece of china which was brought to America by a family whose descendants in New Jersey still live on the original grant from the Crown.

Investigation has also made known the fact that a collection of colonial china, presented to the Society by Dr. Nellie Flint, of Brooklyn, New York, was ordered placed among the relics of the Society, as shown by the official minutes, dated January 9, 1893, and published in the January number, 1893, of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

It has been deposited in the Smithsonian and will be placed in the cases.

Mrs. Mary Sawyer Foote begs to present to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution two steel engravings of battles of the American Revolution, executed from the paintings of Trumbull, viz: "The Battle of Bunker Hill" and "The Death of General Montgomery in the Attack of Quebec, December 17, 1775," which engravings have not yet been received by the committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

SUE VIRGINIA FIELD, *Chairman.*

Report accepted.

REPORT OF ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE.—The committee has held regular weekly meetings and attended to its duties in detail.

Each clerk employed by the National Society has, at the request of the committee, sent in a statement of duties performed by her, and from

whom she takes instructions, thus showing which officer is responsible for certain work. In this connection the committee takes pleasure in assuring the Board of Management that it is served by a corps of most faithful, efficient, and industrious employees. The list of clerks, with their own statement of work done, is on file and will be always accessible. The committee must refer to information contained therein for answer to all questions regarding the work of the office, and to criticism of methods.

The committee feels it can arrange and dispose of the few details before it without troubling the Board with any special recommendations.

It offers for your inspection a blank form for the pay roll to be used, and asks instructions as to further action on this point.

The committee has received a notice from the Printing Committee that its meetings will be held on Monday preceding the regular Board meetings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ROSE F. BRACKETT, *Chairman*,
ELIZABETH TOWNSON BULLOCK,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON STATUTE BOOK.—The Statute Committee, Mrs. Buchanan, chairman, reported that copy had been made of all resolutions bearing upon the general work of the office, contained in the MSS. Journals, 1890-93, the same having been verified in committee and prepared for entering upon the Statute Book.

It is the purpose of the committee to complete the extracts from all the MSS. Journals during the present month (June), and after verification to write them in the Statute Book during the summer months.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

L. M. P. BUCHANAN.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

Receipts.

April 1 to May 30, 1896:

To subscriptions as per vouchers and cash register, . . .	\$214 85
To sale of extra copies,	11 82
To cut, paid for,	10 00
To advertisements,	36 00

Total receipts, \$272 67

Office Expenditures.

April 1 to May 30, 1896:

To mailing extra copies from office (second class matter, as per vouchers),	\$4 01
To postage,	4 00

To postage, Editor,	\$1 00
To extra postage,	11
To expressage,	90
To freight and cartage on extra April numbers from Harrisburg,	1 21
To 400 postals, to Regents,	4 00
To messenger service,	45
To telegrams,	95
To Easton & Rupp, blank book, ink, etc., as per bill,	1 40
	<hr/>
	\$19 58
Amount delivered to Treasurer General,	253 09
	<hr/>
	\$272 67

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment :

Printer's bill for April,	\$436 29
Printer's bill for May,	466 92
Salary of Business Manager,	100 00

Since the last report was made at the April meeting over 1,400 postals have been sent out, about 200 Magazines wrapped and mailed (some as samples and exchanges) and 160 letters.

A mimeographed postal was sent to each Chapter Regent (nearly 400) urging her coöperation in bringing the Magazine before their Chapter. For this purpose it was necessary to make a list of such Regents from the Chapter reports sent to the Directory compiler, as there was no complete list in the office.

Specifications were prepared and sent out to possible bidders for printing the AMERICAN MONTHLY and letters written to reliable advertising agencies throughout the country, as reported at the May Board meeting.

A considerable amount of space has been secured by the advertisers in our sample edition. We hope there will be enough to largely reduce the cost of postage for sending it out.

The balance in the bank to the credit of the Magazine was quoted at \$116.25 at the last report. As there seemed to be no further need for such a fund, this amount has been delivered to the Treasurer General, the bank book balanced, and the account closed.

Respectfully submitted,

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

Report audited and accepted.

It was moved to adjourn until Friday morning at ten o'clock. Carried.

Adjourned meeting was called to order on Friday at ten a. m., the President General, Mrs. Adlai Stevenson, presiding.

Members present, the same as on the first day.

The President General said, "Before beginning the regular business I desire to express in behalf of my daughter, her appreciation and pleasure at the gift bestowed by the resident members of the National Board of Management and the Board of Management of the Children of the American Revolution. It was among the very few things my daughter took with her to her new home. She wanted that always to be before her; and

in addition to her pleasure, I desire to express my own appreciation, for I feel that there is nothing that could have touched me more deeply than that tribute. I want to speak of another little personal matter. When I returned home last night and realized that the house seemed for the moment bereft of every child, a small package was handed me from the Letitia Greene Stevenson Chapter. I found that it contained the insignia of our Order, with a diamond in the center. I sent it to my daughter this morning. Next to your gift this is the most appreciated."

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Miss Stevenson—now Mrs. Hardin—addressed to the Board, acknowledging most cordially the receipt of their gift.

The regular order of business being resumed, the Editor of the Magazine was called upon to make her report

Mrs. Lockwood spoke of the Magazine pamphlet or "dummy" that was to be issued, stating that it was a new work and difficult to get into shape, and asked instructions of the Board for the illustrations.

Mrs. Draper moved that the cut of the President General be used as a frontispiece for the extra edition. Carried.

Miss Johnston was requested to write a short sketch of the President General for this pamphlet.

The President General said that it was desirable that the Historian General as an Associate Editor should be requested to write this sketch.

REPORT OF THE MAGAZINE COMMITTEE.—Mr. Cushing, whose offer to solicit advertising for the Magazine was accepted by the Board, asked to withdraw his offer on account of a change in his business, therefore no contract was made. Mr. Bonney, of Philadelphia, offers to solicit, his terms being the same as Mr. Cushing's. Enough advertisements for the sample pages have been secured to practically cover the cost of postage—a better result than was promised by us last month.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the report of the Magazine Committee be accepted. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved also that Mr. Bonney's offer be accepted. Carried.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON BOOK PLATE.—According to instructions received from the Board at the May meeting I asked for a second design for book plate for the library, of the National Society from Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co. and Bailey, Banks & Biddle, of Philadelphia. These designs are now submitted for your selection.

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,

Chairman Book Plate Committee.

Dr. McGee objected to the designs, as not one of them contains the necessary wording and have nothing on them to show that they are our book plate, explaining that our book plate must bear upon it the words, "Presented by," and a date. Dr. Harrison supported this objection.

Mrs. Brackett moved that Caldwell's first design be accepted. Motion lost.

Miss Johnston moved that the action on the book plate be deferred until October. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett moved that the Librarian General procure from Mrs. Clark the printed slips in her possession for use in books of the library. Carried.

The President General added the name of Dr. Harrison to that of the Committee on Book Plate, any immediate action of this committee being deferred until October.

It was then resolved: "That the matter of the book plate be left with the chairman and members of the Book Plate Committee until October, to act in the matter as they think best, and that the National Society appropriate the sum of one hundred dollars for the cost of designs of such book plate." Resolution offered by Mrs. Keim and carried.

Dr. Harrison asked to be excused from acting on this committee, but the President General declined to accept her resignation.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that those clerks in the office who have served continuously for one year be allowed thirty days leave, with pay, and those who have served for a minor portion of the year be allowed a proportionate leave. The detailed arrangements to be left with the Committee on Administration. Carried.

Mrs. Draper offered the following: "That each clerk be allowed, in addition, fifteen days sick leave, with pay, if necessary, each clerk to report to her superior officer." Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be instructed to insert notice in the daily papers calling attention to a suitable observance of Flag Day, June 14." Carried.

Mrs. Ritchie asked the privilege of using the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia on a medal she proposed giving to the student in the schools of Maryland writing the best historical essay on the State.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That the State Regent of Maryland be allowed to use the Daughters of the American Revolution insignia in any way she may see fit in preparing designs for a medal to be awarded to the student in the schools of Maryland who shall prepare the best essay upon the history of the State of Maryland." Carried.

The Recording Secretary General announced the appointment and acceptance of Mrs. Wittenmyer as chairman of the Press Committee, Mrs. Burrows and Mrs. Lockwood Committee on Insignia, to report to the Congress of 1897, and of Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe as added to the Committee on Observance of the Centenary of Washington's Farewell Address.

The Consolidation Committee, as appointed by the President General, is as follows:

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|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Mrs. Brackett, <i>Chairman</i> , | 1. Mrs. Draper, |
| 2. Mrs. Main, | 2. Mrs. Henry, |
| 3. Mrs. Mitchell, | 3. Dr. McGee, |
| 4. Miss Forsyth, | 4. Miss Miller, |
| 5. Mrs. Boynton, | 5. Mrs. Ritchie, |
| 6. Mrs. Hichborn. | 6. Mrs. Lindsay, as <i>Alternates</i> . |

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from an officer of a Chapter stating that they had in their possession a duplicate charter, their original one being in the hands of their first Regent, who refused to give it up.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the Recording Secretary General be authorized to write the Regent of this Chapter that the original charter having been ordered in the name of the Chapter is the official property of the Chapter, and is the one that will be numbered. The second charter is invalid and must be returned to this office." Carried.

THE REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was resumed, having been held over from yesterday.

The chairman, Mrs. Keim, explained that the order for certificates which the Registrars General stated had been erroneously given, had been her own mistake and asked that as Mrs. Thomson had this thousand certificates on hand, that when more certificates were needed, the Society would take those from Mrs. Thomson.

Mrs. Henry moved: "That when another thousand certificates are needed these may be purchased of Mrs. Thomson." Carried.

Mrs. Keim asked the permission of the Board to have Miss Stone attend to the counting of the printed matter as it comes in during her, Mrs. Keim's, absence, and to report if it is correct, etc. It was so ordered. No further objection being offered the report was accepted.

Mrs. Buchanan moved that a sample copy of all printed matter issued by the National Society be placed on file in the custody of the Corresponding Secretary General. Carried.

Mrs. Foote moved to adjourn until two o'clock p. m. Carried.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at two o'clock p. m., Mrs. Brackett, First Vice-President General in the Chair.

The matter of the Consolidation Committee was taken up, the Board going into executive session to discuss what instructions should be given to its committee. Being executive session, no minutes were taken except by the members of the committee, to be used by them as guides in the coming conference.

Debate on this subject being closed, the regular session was resumed.

Miss Miller moved to reconsider the vote upon the book plate. Carried.

Miss Miller moved: "That Caldwell's first design for the book plate be adopted, with some slight alteration to be suggested by the committee." Motion lost by one.

Mrs. Mitchell move that the discussion of the book plate be laid upon the table. Carried.

It was announced to the Board that Mrs. Horatio King, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, was at the rooms, and the courtesy was extended to her of visiting the Board.

DIRECTORY REPORT.—I take pleasure in reporting that the compilation of the Directory is completed and printing has begun. Fifteen organized Chapters not having replied to repeated requests, their records

were prepared here. An agent has been engaged and is now obtaining advertisements, so that there is every reason to believe that the Directory will prove a source of revenue to the Society. Instructions are asked regarding a few special cases.

1. An Honorary State Regent, a State Regent for '95, and a Chapter Regent are delinquent. Are they to be omitted?

2. Two Honorary State Regents have been reported who were not constitutionally elected; one gentleman has been reported as a Chapter officer. Unless it is otherwise ordered, these names will be omitted and the matters referred to the Vice President General in Charge of Organization.

3. One lady is Honorary Vice-President General and Chapter Regent. In which capacity shall she appear in the Directory?

4. One Chapter Regent positively declares her right to organize when she has less than twelve members. Will the Board direct that the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization explain the constitution to this lady?

5. A Chapter Regent promised a report on April 15 last. An incomplete and incorrect report was received last Monday, and the Regent was informed that in accordance with notification sent her in advance, the compilation of her State had been completed weeks ago. She now inquires by what authority I compiled the Directory without waiting until every Chapter had reported. Ought I to have waited indefinitely for tardy Chapters, or was it the wish of the Board at the May meeting, that the compilation be proceeded with at once?

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE.

It was ordered that the names of all members delinquent in the matter of dues be omitted from the Directory.

Mrs. Foote moved: "That a letter with special delivery stamp thereon be sent to the lady holding two offices, asking her which of the two offices she prefers holding, that of Honorary Vice-President General or Chapter Regent." Carried.

If the Board permit, the Recording Secretary General would like to insert here, "That a telegram received from this lady expressed her preference to retain the position of Chapter Regent."

Dr. McGee asked for instructions in regard to waiting for delinquent Chapters in connection with the Directory work.

Mrs. Ritchie moved that the compiler of the Directory be sustained in not holding work open longer for these delinquent Chapters. Carried.

Mrs. Buchanan, chairman of Committee on Statute Book, asked instructions as to whether the constitution or amendments pertaining thereto should be considered.

Dr. McGee moved that the matter be left to the discretion of the Statute Committee. Carried.

Mrs. Brackett read a letter from Philadelphia, tendering the resignation of a lady from the National Society, occasioned by the fact that having

entered the Society when collaterals were eligible, she was now debarred from affiliating with any Chapter in Pennsylvania, and therefore had no desire to remain longer on the rolls of the National Society.

It was moved and carried that a special meeting of the Board be called to approve the minutes of this meeting and to pass upon such applications as the Registrars General may present, and it was ordered that the Recording Secretary General fix the date at her earliest possible convenience.

The Chair announced that there would be no meeting of the Executive Committee during the summer except by special call. The Administration Committee will continue to meet weekly and attend to what comes before it in the matter of details.

Mrs. Bullock moved: "That the matter of the book plate be taken from the table." Carried. She then moved that Caldwell's first design be accepted, having certain changes made in the lettering. Carried. The Recording Secretary General stated that the directions as contained in the minutes authorized the Librarian General to purchase the plate after the design had been accepted. It was ordered that the Librarian General attend to this matter.

Dr. McGee moved: "That the motion of last month relative to the Business Manager's accounts take effect immediately after the payment of the printer's bills for the June number." Carried.

Miss Miller expressed thanks on behalf of Mrs. Slaughter for the souvenir spoon received by her.

Meeting adjourned at five p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLOTTE EMERSON MAIN,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

JULY MAGAZINE, page 85—The motion made by Mrs. Nash, and amended by Dr. McGee, should read as follows: "That the National Society does not," instead of "That the Corresponding Secretary does—."

Page 95—Insert the words: "Volume of the" after the word "first" and before the words "Archives of the State of Massachusetts."

Page 109—Insert "the minutes of Friday" after the words "Mrs. Dennison read."

Vol. VIII, page 928—Mrs. Foote's vote should have read in the affirmative instead of negative.

